PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.
PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH STREET, (OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)
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J. D. THOMPSON, . . . Business Manager.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ..... 5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week) ..... 25 Cents.
To all Subscribers, (per year) ..... $10 00.
Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial

THE Michigan Democratic State Convention, Wednesday, nominated for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Sanford M. Green, of Rochester's University. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the reconstruction bill, and declaring the enfranchisement of negroes and disfranchisement of whites, as portended by Congressional action, unconstitutional.

THE yacht race around the Isle of Wight between Prince Alfred of England, Duke of Edinburg, and James G. Bennett, Jr., will probably indefinitely postponed. It is announced by last foreign intelligence that the frigate Galatea, under command of the Duke of Edinburg, has sailed from Plymouth, to make a voyage around the world, and will be absent three years.

The Roman Catholics of St. Louis contemplate the erection of a cathedral, which, when finished, is to surpass the one in course of erection in New York, which was projected by Archbishop Hughes, as far as that will surpass the present cathedral at Philadelphia. The plot on which the new cathedral is to be erected is four hundred feet long by one hundred and fifty feet wide, over 60,000 square feet. It will afford room for the largest church edifice in the United States, and as large as one of the celebrated cathedrals of Europe.

LABOR IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Committee on Questions of Labor have reported to the House of Representatives of Massachusets a bill making a very proper and humane provision against the employment of young persons in factories for an excessive number of hours in the day. The Legislature will probably adopt this report, and decline to legislate respecting the hours of labor for adults. A minority bill has been submitted, providing for an annual reduction of hours of labor for all persons in factories, except those occupied in repairs and in necessary labor, until in 1869 they shall be reduced to ten hours in the day.

GARIBALDI.—A letter dated Florence, February 26, says: General Garibaldi arrived unexpectedly in Florence, a few days ago, and left yesterday for Venice. He was met at the station by two of his friends, Crispi and Mordini, two pernicious political leaders, who seemed to be the only ones apprised of his coming. During the stay he drove in a shut carriage to see some of his friends, and the people had no opportunity to do him honor, except for a moment when they caught sight of him and surrounded the carriage in the great square. It was remarked that his face wore an aspect of concern, as if his mind were preoccupied with some new project. We do not know what enterprise in the line of freedom he is ready to undertake, or whether he believes his active aid in Greece or in good counsels for Italy make the strongest claim.

The facility with which divorces can be obtained in Indiana is well known. The majority of suits for divorce in the courts are from people who came to Indiana for that purpose alone; and of course the laxity of the law is an inducement for many *bona fide* citizens to dissolve the marriage bond. In the county of Marion there were last year two hundred and twenty-three applications for divorce; of these one hundred and eleven were granted and twenty-six dismissed, the remainder not having been tried. One hundred and forty-two of the applications were made by females and eighty-one by males. The proportion of divorces applied for to marriages issued was one to four, and the proportion of divorces granted to marriages made one to eight. One divorce to every eight marriages certainly indicates that connubial bliss is fast becoming a rarity, and the wisest is he who doesn't "take stock" in the matrimonial lottery.

Involuntary Bankruptcy.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

The provisions of the new Bankrupt Bill, so far as they affect voluntary applications, are generally understood, but those which give creditors the power of proceeding to make debtors bankrupts are not so well known. They are much more extensive than like provisions in former acts, which have been in force in this country, and they are important to be understood. The cause which will authorize a creditor to proceed against his debtor are as follows:

First—The voluntary departure of the debtor from the State, district or Territory of which he was an inhabitant, with intent to defraud his creditors.

Second—Concealment by a debtor, to avoid the service of legal process, in any action of law or upon demand.

Third—Concealment or removal of property to prevent the same being attached, taken or secured on legal process.

Fourth—The assignment, gift, sale, conveyance or transfer of estate, property, rights or credits, by this country or Province, with intent to delay, defraud, or hinder creditors.

Fifth—Being arrested and held in custody for mesne process of execution for a debt due and provable under the the Bankrupt law preceding one hundred dollars, if such process is not discharged by payment or by law within ten days.

Sixth—Actual imprisonment by process in civil action upon a demand preceding one hundred dollars, founded on contract, for more than seven days.

Seventh—The payment, gift or transfer, sale or conveyance of property or money to any person in contemplation of bankruptcy, or by being bankrupt or insolvent at the time.

Eighth—Giving a warrant to confess judgment, in contemplation of bankruptcy.

Ninth—Suffering property to be taken in execution, or on legal process, with an intent to give a preference to one or more creditors.

Tenth—Suffering property to be taken in execution, or upon legal process, with intent to give preference to indorsers, bail or sureties, with intent to delay or to defeat the operations of the act.

Eleventh—The fraudulent stoppage or suspension by a banker, trader or merchant of payment of his commercial paper, not resumed within fourteen days.

Any person thus liable for the acts designated may be made a bankrupt within six months after their perpetration, on the petition of one more of his creditors, the aggregate of whose debts amount to $250. Nor is this all. The transaction which caused the bankruptcy is void, and the assignee may recover back property transferred or money paid by the bankrupt; provided, that the person receiving it had reasonable cause to believe that a fraud was intended, or that the debtor was insolvent. And furthermore, such person so implicated in a fraud, if a creditor, shall not be allowed to prove his debt against the bankrupt, and must lose it altogether.

It will thus be seen that this act not only gives to the debtor who has been honest but unfortunate the means of relieving himself from his burden, but it guarantees to the creditor a remedy against fraudulent practices, rendering distribution of property in accordance with law, and punishes not only the bankrupt by making such preference, but him who knowingly has received the benefit. Against involuntary bankrupts, orders of arrest and imprisonment may be issued, and they may be either compelled or made to give bail for their appearance. These regulations may affect business very much, and it is the duty of every one having relations with others to make himself master of the directions of the law, so that he may not render himself innocently liable to punishment.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The Brooklyn Navy Yard has been reduced to a peace footing, and all the departments put in order.

A match was arranged Wednesday between Colyer and Barney Aaron to fight in June for the championship and three thousand dollars.

Naval officers say that the Dunderberg is not formidable as our turretted monitors, and not to the capture of the Atlanta and Tennessee, which are types of the Dunderberg, as half of their assertions.

The *Herald's* Atlanta correspondent reports the prejudice against negro suffrage in Georgia is gradually giving way. The people are anxious to have the reconstruction question settled so that Northern capital could flow into the State and develope its mineral and other interests.

A meeting in New York of the Executive Committee of the Board of Fire Insurance Companies, it was resolved that where the walls and windows of buildings located in brick is less than eighty feet in width were so constructed as to admit of their being opened on the outside in case of emergency, a deduction of ten cents may be made from the standard rate. All stores which have hoistways, elevators, etc., inside of the building without coverings, shall be charged ten cents additional to the standard rate.

The *Tribune's* special corrects its statement that the name of General Herron had been sent to the United States Marshal. No nomination to that position has yet been made. There is a rivalry for the Marshalship of Louisiana, based, no doubt, by the fact that the emoluments of the office are increased to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum by the passage of the bankrupt act with all fees pending.

The famous suits of Russell, Major & Waddell, creditors, against the United States, and from the Floyd acceptance suit, are likely to come up again in the Supreme Court.

Colonel L. C. Thurber, long known as Judge Advocate of the War Department, is lying dangerously ill from a stroke of apoplexy, in Washington.

The gold claimed by the Richmond Banks, now in the Treasury, belonged originally to the Federal Government, and was captured in the early part of the rebellion by the rebels while at the mint.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1867. NO. 159.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Supplemental Reconstruction Bill.

Animated Discussion in the Senate.

Senator Drake, of Missouri, Defines his Position.

DEFICIT IN PUBLIC PRINTING OFFICE.

$70,000 Missing in Paper Accounts.

Investigation into Treasury Affairs.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1867.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the name of Captain George A. Maguire, of Saint Louis, to be District Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri.

The Supplemental Reconstruction Bill.

There was a brief session of the House, and a protracted session of the Senate to-day. The members of the House are patiently awaiting the action of the Senate on the Reconstruction bill, in order that they may take a recess until fall. The debate in the Senate was quite spicy and naturally attracted an immense audience. The new Senator from Missouri Mr. Drake, offered an amendment to the supplemental reconstruction bill, providing that in all elections in the South under it, the voting should be by ballot, instead of *viva voce*. This met with opposition from Messrs. Trumbull, Conkling, Wilson, and others, whereupon Mr. Drake pitched into them and Conservative Radicals, and at the same time announced himself as the most Radical type of radicalism. Coming from a new Senator, this reference was not received very graciously, and several tart replies followed. No result, however, was reached, and it looks as though the debate will last for the rest of the week.

Deficit in Printing Paper Accounts.

The Superintendent of Public Printing sent a report to Congress to-day, in which he announces that there is a deficit in the paper accounts of his office under his immediate predecessor of seventy thousand dollars. Cornelius Wendell was the Superintendent to March first.

Bills Signed.

The President, to-day, signed the following acts and resolutions, passed by the Fortieth Congress: "A bill to amend an act entitled An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate a National asylum for the relief of the totally disabled officers and men of the volunteer forces of the United States," approved March 21, 1866. A joint resolution supplementary to other joint resolutions to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of the Universal Exhibition at Paris in 1867.

A joint resolution extending the time for the completion of the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. A joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to George Peabody.

Quite a number of public men from the South arrived to-day, among them Governor Jenkins, of Georgia, to see what is to be done relative to inaugurating the new reconstruction movement in the South. They generally agree that good progress will be made.

Office Seekers.

The crowds of office seekers at the Senate and White House were greater than ever to-day. Even to-night a large number were seeking interviews with the President.

Treasury Investigations.

A special Senate Committee are about to proceed to complete the investigation of the currency and printing bureaus of the Treasury department. An attempt was made to the House to-day for a similar investigation, and these facts have caused rumors of heavy defalcations, but it is believed that they are untrue, and that the object is to secure greater efficiency in those places.

Surratt's Trial.

The trial of Surratt was expected to take place on Monday, but as the Government needs more time, it will probably be postponed until the June term of the District criminal Court.

Again Nominated.

Basset Langdon's name was sent to the Senate again to-day for Assessor of the First Ohio District.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1867.

CONFIRMATIONS AND REJECTIONS.

The Senate, to-day, among others, confirmed the following nominations: H. Barnard, of Connecticut, Commissioner of Education; Benjamin Lefevre, of Ohio, Consul to Batavia, Java. Postmasters—Thomas J. Ruger, Janesville, Wisconsin; Frederick S. Lovell, Kenosha, Wisconsin; Albert A. Jones, Chattanooga, Tennessee. Collectors of Internal Revenue—Robert Little, Third District, Illinois. Assessors of Internal Revenue—H. Hart, Fourth District, Ohio; Daniel E. Nevin, Twenty-Third District, Pennsylvania.

The following nominations were rejected: Postmasters—Isaac H. Hildebrand, Huntington, Pa.; Jeremiah Ackley, Genessee, Illinois; Chas. Glass, Carlinville, Illinois; A. W. Rawley, Susquehanna Depot, Pa.; H. M. Weed, Peoria, Illinois; Charles Case, Waukegan, Illinois; Geo. Ingram, Clarksville, Tenn.; J. J. Lack, Kendalville, Indiana. Naval Officers—L. P. Ashmead, Philadelphia. United States Marshals—Norman S. Andrews, Eastern District, Michigan. United States Attorney—George W. Maguire, Eastern District, Missouri. Collectors of Internal Revenue—Wm. P. Moore, Third District, Missouri; Wm. C. Webb, Sixth District, Tennessee; James W. Black, Sixth District, Missouri. Assessors of Internal Revenue—A. V. Kelso, Second District, Indiana; John H. Thomas, Seventh District, Ohio.

FROM PROVIDENCE.

Democratic State Convention---State Ticket.

PROVIDENCE, March 14.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated Lyman Pierce for Governor; Gideon H. Durfie, Lieutenant Governor; Wm. J. Miller, Secretary of State; Geo. N. Bliss, Attorney General; Jos. Atkinson, General Treasurer. In the Eastern Congressional District the question of making a nomination was referred to a Committee; in the Western Congressional District Henry Butler was nominated.

FROM BOSTON.

Constitutional Amendment Passed by Lower House.

BOSTON, March 14.—The lower branch of the Massachusetts Legislature passed the Constitutional Amendment by a vote of 120 yeas to 20 nays.

The steamship Africa, from Liverpool, via Halifax, arrived this morning.

During the past week four hundred and eighteen persons in this State gave notice to the State constables that they had stopped selling liquor.

Railroad Facilities Needed in Vermont.

MONTPELIER, VT., March 14.—Governor Dillingham has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature in extra session on the 27th inst. The object is to afford relief to the Southwestern portion of the State, where the people are cut off from a railroad outlet South and West by the action of Troy and Boston, and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Companies. Both operate their routes in this State, which are under the control of the Legislature. The remedy proposed is, chartering a company to build a road connecting with the Harlem Railroad.

More Fires.

TROY, N. Y., March 14.—The cordage works of Spieker & Neeby, and the twine factory of Tibbets & Briggs, in Schagticoke, were burned this morning. Loss $12,000 to $14,000.

WHITE HALL, N. Y., March 14.—The grocery of Charles Nichols, with a number of adjoining buildings, were burned this morning. Loss $13,000; partially insured.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 14.—The cotton batting mill in this city was destroyed by fire at noon to-day. The machinery and a large quantity of cotton was destroyed. Loss $20,000.

Shipments of Breadstuffs South.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 13.—Very large shipments of grain and corn were lately made from Norfolk to Savannah, Charleston and other Southern ports, and Norfolk merchants are still loading vessels for the South.

Robbery in Illinois.

CHICAGO, March 14.—The house of Mr. Snell, in the town of Jefferson, ten miles from this city, was entered by burglars Tuesday night, and from six to ten thousand dollars stolen. Nothing is known as yet as to whom they were.

Fire in Canada---Children Burned.

BEAMSVILLE, C. W., March 14.—The house of James Wilkins was destroyed by fire last night. Five children were badly burned; two not expected to live.

HARRISBURG.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

The Connellsville Bill Killed.

THE VOTE IN THE HOUSE.

Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad.

Act to Compel Commencement of Road.

THE ALLEGHENY LICENSE LAW.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 14, 1867.

SENATE.

Bills in Place.

Mr. Stutzman—Act to compel the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad to commence road within six months.

Act exempting stockholders of corporations from local taxation.

Act to repeal law relative to sales of bonds and stocks by auctioneers.

Act to empower Courts of Quarter Sessions to annex the lands from one district to another for school purposes.

Mr. Graham, from the Committee on Vice and Immorality, reported the liquor bill, amended that in case a majority of the qualified voters of any ward, borough or township should remonstrate against licensing, no license should be issued from said districts.

HOUSE.

The following is the final vote on the Connellsville Railroad Bill:

YEAS—20

Barrington, D. Northu'n
Boyd, D. York
Boyle, D. Fayette,
Brannan, D. Luzerne,
Chadwick, R. Allegheny,
Chalfant, D. Columbia,
Cluse, R. Crawford,
Coates, D. Schuylkill,
Colville, R. Allegheny,
Day, R. Washington,
Delio, D. McKean,
Eggy, R. Crawford,
Ewing, R. Washington,
Gordon, R. Indiana,
Gordon, R. Lawrence,
Harner, D. Berks,
Hubbell, D. Adams,
Hunt, D. Clearfield,
Jenks, D. Clarion,
Jones, D. Berks,
Kimmell, R. Indiana,
Lacen, R. Mercer,
Linton, D. Cambria,
Mc'reary, R. Erie,
McKee, R. Allegheny,
Marsh, D. York,
Mann, R. Potter,
Mechling, R. Armstrong,
Meyer, D. Northampton
Peter, R. Allegheny,
Pillow, R. Butler,
Rinaldi, D. Berks,
Richards, R. Somerset,
Sharp, D. Northumber'd
Walter, R. Somerset,
Wham, R. Venango,
Wilson, R. Delaware,
Glass, R. Speaker, Allegheny.

NAYS—50.

Adair, R. Philadelphia
Allen, R. Venango
Barton, R. Delaware
Brown, D. Schuylkill,
Brown, D. Berks,
Cavan, D. Berks,
Cameron, R. Susquehan'a
Davis, R. Philadelphia,
DeHaven, R. Philadel'a,
Donnell, R. Phila.,
Fogel, D. Lehigh,
Freeburn, R. Philadel'a,
Gilegan, R. Philadelphia
Gregory, D. Philadelphia
Hall, R. Philadelphia,
Humphrey, R. Patton,
Jones, D. Philadelphia,
Kennedy, R. Susqueh'a,
Kerns, R. Philadelphia,
Kinsey, R. Bradford,
Kline, D. Lehigh,
Koons, D. Luzerne,
Kuntz, D. Centre,
Lee, R. Philadelphia,
Long, D. Cumberland,
McHenry, D. Luzerne,
Markley, D. Montgomery
Marks, R. Philadelphia,
Miller, R. Philadelphia,
Quay, R. Beaver,
Heath, R. Lancaster,
Robinson, D. Schuylkill,
Roush, D. Union,
Sellers, R. Montg'y,
Seller, R. Dauphin,
Sharpless, R. Chester,
Stanton, R. Franklin,
Stehman, R. Lancaster,
Strickland, R. Phila.,
Subers, R. Philadelphia,
Turrell, R. Susquehan'a,
Westbrook, D. Wayne,
Wharton, R. Mollin,
Wingard, D. Lycoming,
Woodward, R. Lanc.,
Worrell, D. Philadelphia
Wright, R. Lycoming,
Quay, R., of Beaver, paired off with Hoffman, R., of Dauphin, and Phelan, D. of Greene paired off with Armstrong, R. of Lancaster.

Disposition of the State Funds--Common School Matters--Prof. Wickersham to Visit Pittsburgh and the West--Cities and Boroughs to have Superintendents Independent of the County--Allegheny County Affairs.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 13, 1867.

THE STATE TREASURER.

Quite a breezy debate sprung up at the opening of the morning session, upon a resolution offered by Mr. Wharton, of Huntingdon, to enquire where the State Treasurer keeps his funds, whether he gets any interest on them; if yes, whether the State is credited with it; if not, whether such funds cannot be made a source of revenue by being placed at interest, &c. The resolution was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 45 to 35.

MR. KEMBLE REPLIES.

Immediately after such disposition of the resolution, the Treasurer sent a communication to the House assuring it that he had no desire to conceal anything in relation to his management of the public funds, and that a statement in relation thereto would be sent to the House as soon as it could be prepared.

PROFESSOR WICKERSHAM AT HOME.

Professor Wickersham, State Superintendent of Common Schools, will be in Pittsburgh Thursday, April 4th, and will lecture upon the subject of Common School Education. From thence he goes to Beaver New Castle, Meadville and Edinboro and Girard, in Erie county. At Edinboro, the inhabitants are making an effort to secure the location of a State Normal School. The town will close at Warren. At Beaver the citizens are also anxious for the location of a State Normal School. The School Trustees of Warren complain that the citizens do not manifest as much interest in the cause of education as they should, and Professor Wickersham hopes, by lecturing and conversation among them, to awaken more zeal, and a larger public spirit.

EDUCATION AT THE SOUTH.

Professor Wickersham has received during the past two months numerous letters from prominent citizens in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, and a still larger number from Tennessee. These letters contain minute inquiries into the character and practical workings of the Pennsylvania Common School system, with a view to its introduction into the States named, excepting Tennessee which has enacted quite a liberal and comprehensive School law, which embodies many of the best features of the Pennsylvania system. The Professor is at great pains to answer all these letters in detail, and also forwards numerous printed documents.

AMENDMENT TO THE SCHOOL LAW.

House bill No. 200, which passed some time since, went through the Senate Educational Committee yesterday afternoon, and will soon be in open Senate. Its title is "A further supplement to an act for the regulation of and continuance of a system of education of common schools, approved the eighth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four." This supplement provides that which the Board of Directors or Controller of any school district cannot by agreement with the owner procure a suitable site for a school, they may take possession of any suitable lot not exceeding six acres, and assess the damages to be determined by impartial viewers, and the whole matter to be settled by the County Court of Common Pleas. The County Superintendent is required once a year to call upon and invite the teachers of the common schools and other institutions of learning in his county, to assemble and organize a Teacher's Institute, which shall hold a five day's session, and be presided over by the County Superintendent or some one delegated by him. The County Treasurers shall allow teachers at the rate of one dollar for every three days attendance upon such institutes, such money to be expended by the County Superintendent in procuring the services of lecturers and instructors for the institute, and in providing the necessary books and apparatus for carrying on the work. A report of this proceedings of the several county institutes is to be furnished to the State Superintendent. A very important section of this supplemental act is the one in relation to

TEXT BOOKS,

Which provides that the school directors of any county, at any triennial convention held for the purpose of electing a County Superintendent, to appoint seven of their number, possessing the necessary qualifications, whose duty it shall be to agree upon and select a series of text books. They shall be presented for adoption by the several boards of directors, such action to be of no binding effect, however, unless confirmed at the annual meeting of directors and teachers, held as now provided by section second of the Act of May 8th, 1854, and when so confirmed the books shall not be changed until after the next triennial convention.

CITY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

The city of Pittsburgh gets by the 7th section of this act what it had intended to ask for by special act, a city superintendent. The school directors of any city or borough having a population of over 10,000, may, on the first Monday in May, 1869, and every three years thereafter, by a majority *viva voce* vote, select a person of literary and scientific acquirements, and skill and experience in the art of teaching, as city or borough superintendent for the three succeeding school years, and shall determine the amount of compensation, to be paid by annual draft on the treasurer of their respective school districts. They may also fill any vacancy that may occur before 1869. After the appointment of such city or borough superintendent, the jurisdiction of the county superintendent ceases, except as to the matter of holding the annual teachers' institute. But the city or borough having such superintendent shall not thereafter vote in the election of a county superintendent. The last two sections of the act enumerate the qualifications that teachers must show on examination before they can secure a teacher's certificate. Those qualifications call for much larger scholarship than heretofore deemed essential,

ALLEGHENY COUNTY MATTERS IN THE SENATE.

I am indebted to Senator Graham's notes for the following memorandum of Allegheny county matters, reached to-day in the Senate's Calendar of private bills for Wednesday, March 12, 1867. No. 775, an act for the vacation and sale of the Methodist burial ground in the city of Pittsburgh, and for removing the bodies therefrom; laid over. Supplementary to an act incorporating the Borough of Birmingham, in the county of Allegheny; killed. Supplement to an act incorporating the city of Allegheny in the county of Allegheny, approved the 13th day of March, A. D. 1844; Passed. Supplementary to an act concerning streets and sewers in the city of Pittsburgh, approved January 6, 1864; Passed. To authorize the Coal Hill and Upper St. Clair Turnpike and Plankroad Company to increase their tolls; laid over.

BY THE CABLE.

FENIAN TROUBLES NOT ENDED.

Four Gunboats Sent to Dublin.

Fenians Perishing from Cold and Hunger.

Gen. Garibaldi Leads Italian Opposition.

The Fenians.

LONDON, March 14, Noon.—The Fenian troubles are not entirely ended. The Government has sent four gunboats to Dublin, to be posted on Liffey river. The Fenians are taking refuge in the Wicklow mountains, where they are perishing from hunger and cold.

Italian Politics.

FLORENCE, March 13.—Nearly one-half of the Italian elections are to be repeated. The result is exceedingly doubtful. General Garibaldi is at the head of the Opposition party.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, November 14.—Cotton continues firm and active. Corn advanced to 38s 9d per quarter on mixed western. California wheat firm at 13s 3d. Lard unchanged. Manchester advices report an improved feeling and advanced prices.

LIVERPOOL, March 14, Evening.—The activity in cotton continued through the day. The market closed firm at an advance of fully 1/4d. Middling uplands 13 3/4d; middling Orleans, 13 3/4d. Sales 15,000 bales.

The markets for breadstuffs is firm, with an upward tendency. Corn sold during the afternoon at 39s per quarter for mixed Western, an advance of 3d.

Provisions are steady and prices unchanged. Pork—Prime Eastern mess firm at previous prices. American lard 50s 6d. Linseed oil £38 10s per ton. Rosin—Fine American 7s per cwt. Petroleum 1s 6d for refined Pennsylvania and Canada.

London Money Market.

LONDON, March 14, Evening.—Consols closed at 90 1/4; 5-20s, 74 1/4; Illinois Central, 77 3/4; Erie Railway shares, 39 1/4.

THE FLOOD.

Appalling Suffering at Chattanooga.

The City Completely Inundated.

THE LOSS OF LIFE CONSIDERABLE.

Loss of Life and Property in Arkansas.

CINCINNATI, March 14.—The *Gazette's* Nashville special says the reports of suffering at Chattanooga and other places along the Tennessee river are appalling. At Chattanooga on the 12th the water was from twelve to twenty feet deep in the city. Many houses were toppling over, and others floating away. The Mayor, with a posse of citizens and soldiers, was foraging among the loaded cars for food. The agents of the road protested, but the Mayor said the people were starving. Twenty-five dead bodies were seen floating down the river at Bridgeport, Ala., on the 12th. The loss of property is estimated at a million dollars. General Carlin, at Nashville, was making efforts to send rations through to Chattanooga.

CAIRO, ILL., March 14.—The officers of the steamer Rockport, just from the Arkansas river, report the country overflowed, and great loss of property and suffering of the inhabitants. Twenty-seven lives were lost at Helena by the flood.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, March 14, 1867.

ARRESTED.

The officers of the company owning the steamship Baltic, which attempted to run off with three United States Deputy Marshals some weeks ago, were arrested this afternoon, on a charge of obstructing the Marshal and resisting a process issued by the United States Court.

THE CHOLERA.

The Board of Health have issued a circular warning the public of the probable approach of the cholera this summer, and urging the Legislature to provide for suitable quarantine regulations.

THE INTER-OCEANIC RAILROAD.

F. Kurtz, Commissioner, arrived yesterday in the Ocean Queen from Aspinwall, with documents relating to the Inter-Oceanic Railroad concession, recently granted by Costa Rica to Gen. Fremont and associates.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

President Prado Abandons the Dictatorship of Peru---Mediation Declined.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The intelligence from Central and South America is important. President Prado, of Peru, abandoned his Dictatorship, and Congress has been regularly installed. The bill was presented to Congress, in which it was declared that Peru would listen to no offer of mediation until Spain had declared the acts of her agents in the Pacific were in violation of international law.

Our Panama correspondent reports that the Spanish squadron had defeated the Government forces in two engagements. Revolutionary action was manifesting itself in the North, and revolts had occurred amongst the troops.

SOUTHERN RELIEF.

Appeal for Relief of Southern Destitute.

NEW YORK, March 14.—At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Southern Famine Relief Commission, this morning, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Southern Famine Relief Committee is advised by Gen. Howard not to relax its effort in obtaining contributions from the people of Northern States on account of the proposed appropriation by Congress of Government rations; and whereas we do demand all that can be done for its relief; therefore

Resolved, That the Committee earnestly request the clergymen of all denominations throughout the Northern States to join in the collection of liberal contributions on Sunday next, 17th inst.

Signed, EDMUND RUSSELL, Chairman.
JOHN BOWEN, secretary *pro tem.*

Cincinnati Mayoralty.

CINCINNATI, March 14.—The Union Convention to-day nominated Charles F. Wilstach for Mayor.

Expounding the Doctrine.

The New York *Tablet*, an organ of the Roman Catholic portion of the Christian Church in this country, discussing the action of the Papal government respecting Protestant worship in Rome, makes use of the following strange language:

If Protestantism had any pretensions to be the Church of God, or if its ministers sent to Rome as did Saints Peter and Paul, with a divine and apostolic mission, the case would be different. But they have no mission; their societies are all self-created and self-commissioned, and against the multiplication of such societies the national religion, even though false as was Roman or is Chinese Paganism, has the higher authority, may without any breach of religious liberty excite attention, if it chooses. No appointed missionaries, or any missionaries of self-created societies, have any rights against the national religion of any country, and no claim even to toleration. The Catholic missionary has the right to freedom because he goes clothed with authority of God, and because he is sent by authority that has from God the right to send him. To refuse to hear him is to refuse to hear God, and to close the Catholic church is to shut up the house of God. The Catholic missionary is sent by the Church that has authority from God to send him; the Protestant missionary is sent by nobody, and can oblige nobody in the name of God or Religion to hear him. Our Lord does not know him. Our Protestant friends should bear this in mind. They have as Protestants no authority in religion, and count for nothing in the Church of God. They can in no case have any authority higher than the political or national authority, and can do at best only what the political society may do. They may retain some Catholic traditions, some fragments of Catholic truth, as well as some precepts of Catholic morality, and so far be better for the world than ancient or modern paganism, but as they have no divine authority to teach or govern, they have no right to send missionaries or to open places of worship where the national authority forbids it. They have from God no right of propagandism, and religious liberty is in no sense violated when the national authority, whether Catholic or Pagan, closes their mouths and their places of holding forth. They are of those of whom our Lord says, and will say, "I never knew you."

Rev. Jabez W. Swan, a well-known and highly respected revival preacher, has become deranged at his residence in New London, Conn., in consequence of excessive labor.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Debate on the Reconstruction Bill.

NO FINAL ACTION TAKEN.

Proposed Investigation of Affairs of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1867.

SENATE.

MR. RAMSAY, from the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads, reported back favorably the bill authorizing the Atlantic Telegraph Company of New York to make soundings and lay a cable on the American coast, to connect with the French coast. Also, a bill to declare certain bridges across the Missouri river public highways.

House bill to suspend the law of last session for the relief of the heirs of John Bonligny, was referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. FESSENDEN from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a bill to provide in part for the extension of the Capitol grounds. It appropriates $20,000 for the purpose of grading and filling up the grounds. Passed.

Mr. VAN WINKLE introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Pensions to inquire as to the expediency of putting pensions granted by special acts of Congress on the same footing as those granted under the general laws. Adopted.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill authorizing the Postmaster General to contract with the Commercial Navigation Company for the weekly transportation of European and Foreign Mails between New York and Bremen, touching at Southampton, and authorizing the guarantee on behalf of the United States of bonds of said company, to an amount not exceeding $3,500,000; the Company to fit out within one year, seven first-class ships for the service named; the bonds to be issued upon completion of the same, but not to a greater amount than 50 per cent. of the value of each respectively; the compensation of the company for the service rendered, not to exceed in amount the whole sum received for postage on letters, newspapers, etc., transported. Referred to the Committee on Postoffices.

Mr. FESSENDEN reported, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, adversely on the joint resolution of Mr. Wilson, prohibiting the use of liquor in the capitol, but presented an amendment to the joint resolution providing that the basement of the capitol be kept within the capitol or any room connected therewith, or on the public grounds adjacent; and the sergeants-at-arms of the two Houses shall enforce the provisions, and an officer or employee who shall violate the rule shall be dismissed from office.

Mr. CONNESS introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a canal from some point on the Sacramento river, to a point on the Sacramento river, in Solona county, California. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a bill authorizing the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to extend the road westward through the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona to the eastern boundary line of California, and to the Pacific Ocean; said company to be entitled to all privileges, grant of lands, loans of bonds, &c., as granted to the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on Pacific Road.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the supplementary reconstruction bill, which was read at length.

Mr. DRAKE said he had several amendments to offer. The first was to insert in the fifth section a provision that at the election provided for in the preceding section the registered voters of each State shall vote on the question of calling a State Convention, and forming a constitution. Those in favor of the convention shall have written or printed on their ballots "for a convention;" those opposed shall have "against a convention" written or printed on their ballots. The persons appointed to superintend elections shall make returns of votes for and against. The commanding general to whom the same shall be returned shall ascertain the total vote, and if a majority of the whole number of those in any State shall have voted for such convention, it shall be held; if a majority shall have voted against a convention, no such convention shall be held.

Mr. DRAKE said he did not like the provisions of the bill as reported on the subject. He did not think the individuals elected as members of the convention, if in favor of a State power to make an official expression to what they choose to declare to be the wishes of the people, but that the people themselves should by their votes directly declare what they want.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the Judiciary Committee had considered the matter, and that he had now introduced by Mr. Drake, but had considered it was best as now. Frauds were effectually guarded against by the provisions that the Constitution must be ratified by a majority of the registered votes. He thought the bill should be passed as it came from the Judiciary Committee. If many amendments were adopted, it would be incongruous.

Mr. DRAKE replied, arguing the necessity for guarding the Southern people against the possibility of betrayal into the adoption of a constitution against their wishes. The very men who had misled the people during the last six years, are now ready to mislead them again.

Mr. HOWARD supported the amendment as necessary to get a full expression of the popular vote.

Mr. FESSENDEN favored and Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN opposed the amendment.

Mr. MORTON was opposed to submitting the question of a convention or no convention to the people, unless it was the direct vote of two-thirds of the lawful voters of the South were not in favor of a convention, let them all stay at home; but let them not be able to defeat the work of reconstruction; let a convention be held by a small majority, if that is quite enough for them to have a voice in the ratification of the constitution after it is framed.

Mr. HOWARD contended for the right of Congress at such time and such manner as it saw fit, to restore the rebel States. He was not in such a hurry to complete this work as to admit a State without a clear and fair expression of the will of the majority of its citizens. A minority government could not exist in this country, and if any State contained a majority opposed to returning to the Union, he was for keeping it out till doomsday, or until its people repented in dust and ashes of their crimes.

After further debate, the amendment was rejected, 17 against 27.

YEAS.

Cameron,	Harlan,	Morrill, of Vt.,
Chandler,	Howard,	Patterson, N.H.
Drake,	Howe,	Sumner,
Ferry,	Morgan,	Tipton,
Fessenden,	Morrill, of Me.,	Wade.
Fowler,		

NAYS.

Anthony,	Doolittle,	Ross,
Berkshire,	Frelinghuysen,	Sherman,
Colles,	Grimes,	Sprague,
Conkling,	Henderson,	Stewart,
Corbett,	Hendricks,	Trumbull,
Corbett,	Johnson,	Van Winkle,
Cragin,	Morton,	Williams,
Davis,	Patterson, Tenn.,	Yates.
Dixon,	Ramsey,	

Mr. DRAKE moved to amend the fourth section by adding the following:

Provided, That no such Constitution shall be considered as entitling the State for which it is framed to such representation as it provides that in all elections for State, county or municipal officers, the electors shall be registered, and such mode of voting shall never be changed without the assent of Congress.

A debate of some length followed during which Mr. DRAKE expressed the belief that Congress has a right to thrust out Senators and representatives when a State formed a Constitution at this provision in it, and afterwards violated it.

Mr. MORTON said he would vote for Mr. Drake's amendment if the clause referring to the time were omitted, and provided simply that voting by closed ballot shall be provided for in the Constitution. He believed it very important that the voting should be by closed ballot, but doubted the right of Congress to impose a condition of this kind, which should be binding in the future.

Mr. HENDERSON spoke against the amendment.

After further debate, and without action, the Senate went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. COVODE asked leave to offer a resolution reciting that changes of irregularities in the Treasury department have been made through the press and in the House, and that such statements are calculated to cause great uneasiness in the country, and providing for the appointment of a select committee to investigate all outstanding Government indebtedness as represented by currency, bonds, compound interest notes, and other promises to pay; that the committee have power to call for all papers and evidence exhibited by the books and accounts; the amounts of over issues, if any, whether compound interest notes and other promises to pay; whether coupons on duplicated bonds have been presented, if so, what amount of such have been redeemed, and to inquire into other irregularities.

Mr. CHANDLER objected, as the clause was too indefinite, and opened up too wide a field of inquiry.

Mr. COVODE gave notice that he would on Monday move to suspend the rules so as to offer the resolution.

Mr. JULIAN introduced a bill to fix the time for election

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1867.

☞ *The* DAILY COMMERCIAL *is circulated in all parts of the State, in Western Virginia, Ohio and the adjacent States, and without comparison, is the best advertising medium in Pittsburgh.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *gives the only complete reports of the local markets published, and is accepted as authority by dealers at home and in all the principal cities.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *is sold everywhere in the cars; and by News Dealers at all the principal points. Price five cents a copy.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *solicits local correspondence, giving events of interest, concisely written; also, of improvements, inventions and personal movements.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *is the only paper in Pittsburgh that uses the telegraph freely. Its special dispatches are from correspondents selected for their intelligence and reliability.*

On the third page will be found an interesting article, "Harrisburg Manufactures," and a batch of "Local Bills in the Legislature."

THE English cable dispatch wherein the fear was expressed that another Fenian outbreak might be imminent, was not wide of the mark. The "Rebellion" would seem to be as vigorous as ever, and so far from it being true that quiet reigns in Ireland, the reverse is the fact.

WHY the Legislature should refuse to pass a Free Railroad Law after the people—both parties being for it—have proclaimed for it, nobody in the Legislature has attempted to give a reason. Why the bogus concern is "the best that can be obtained" the people are curious to know. Who is it that prevents the Representatives from doing as they know they should, and as their constituents instructed them? What power is it that is greater than the people and the Legislature? What is the reason nothing better than the bogus bill—worse than which there could not well be—can be obtained? What hinders the Legislature from doing as it would? What influence is it that transforms it into a machine and makes men do that which they know is wrong?

We have looked at the debates, so far as there has been an opportunity, but we have found no answer to these questions—no explanation—no attempt to frame an excuse even.

"BEST WE CAN GET."

This expression has come rapidly into favor and use, within a short time back, especially in political matters. In the measures for restoring the seceded States, and in those for getting a General Railroad Law through the Pennsylvania Legislature, this expression has played a conspicuous figure. The best we can *get*, as a substitute for the best we can *do*, suggests a new and highly convenient principle and and rule of morals, inasmuch as it throws the responsibility of wrong actions off from the actors, and lays it on the shoulders and consciences of other parties. It is also convenient because applicable to all kinds of transactions between man and man. A little illustration may be useful.

In making a trade, for example, the principle over-rides all embarrassing considerations of moral right, and evades the influence of the famous *golden rule*. The best we can get is the line which all negotiation contemplates, and when it is reached, the bargain is closed. In reaching it, the necessities of the other party, the pressure of circumstances, and a score of other things are scrutinized and sifted to their fullest extent. Further illustration we have in the reconstruction measures before Congress during the past session. The position of the President unfortunately made the late rebels imagine that they were masters of the situation. They awoke from this illusion when they found that Congress was not disposed to pay any deference to the caviling and captiousness which it prompted. But still having no sense of right doing, as obligatory on them, and only eager for the best thing they could *get*, the SHERMAN law has been urged upon them by their advisers, and has, to some extent, been adopted by themselves on that consideration. Their own duty in the case appears to have had no place in their thoughts and no weight in their decisions.

The Railroad case, to which we have alluded, is a beautiful illustration of the new moral principle. We wanted a law. A very good one was drafted. As an ideal it was just, or very near, what we wanted; but, unfortunately, just as near the very thing that the Central corporation did not want. Hence arose alterations, modifications embarrassments, hindrances, *et cetera*. It must have been very distressing to those legislators who knew what the people expected and desired, to see the bright ideal of the law gradually fade away, as one after another of the hazy "amendments," technically so-called, settled down upon it. And but for the happy thought that it was when its original purpose was entirely frustrated, the "best we can get," they might have felt some impulse to oppose it, instead of cheerily voting for it. When it is done, an ancient precedent is followed, even to the washing of the hands from all blame, and their constituency are expected to be as easily satisfied as they were themselves by the declaration that it was the "best we could get." The constituency, we imagine, will reply with a question or two. Why did you not do more to get what was right? And, failing, Why did you not vote against that which was wrong?

IMMIGRATION.

It is probable that the immigration into this country will be greater than ever, during the coming season. A variety of causes will conspire to produce this result. Among them may be named, the more settled peace of the country; the demand for labor and the field for enterprise in the Southern States; the difficulties and hardships of labor and poverty in the countries of Europe. The facilities for transit over the Ocean will be greater than usual this year. Vessels returning from Europe, after conveying thither visitors to the grand Exposition, will bring passengers at lower than the common rates. And besides, the tendency of a *current* of migration naturally tends to increased fullness. The reports made from this country, by letter and otherwise, of the rate of wages, of the prices of land and produce, of the character of our institutions, must arouse a spirit of immigration in all the countries of Europe, and raise it to a high pitch.

We therefore, look for a large influx of foreign population during the season now opening. The effects of it upon the labor question, time will develope. The tone of sentiment appears to regard the country as prosperous in proportion to the amount of immigration. It is not difficult, however, to perceive a limit beyond which the proportion does not hold good, even in regard to physical labor and its employment in developing the resources of the country. An excess of laborers in any department of business, or in any section of the land, would inevitably affect wages. And any considerable diminution of wages or any large increase of persons out of employment would not promote, and of course would not indicate prosperity in the country.

Were the immigrants to diffuse themselves and engage in agricultural pursuits, it would be better for them and for the country, than to linger half employed, half starved and wholly degraded, as many do, about the large cities of the seaboard. It would also ensure a more rapid process of assimilation to American habits of thought and action, and make the population of the country more homogeneous and more likely to live peacefully, prosperously and happily together.

A CONTEMPORARY, referring to homicides committed by women, expresses the opinion that the frequency of the crime is owing in a considerable degree to the public sympathy and half approval of it in certain cases. That of Miss HARRIS, in Washington, has been often referred to with this application. *No doubt, the popular verdict on an act tends to prevent or* to produce a repetition of it, according to the return of that verdict. And we can easily see how expressions approving or applauding crime might influence a vain, unprincipled person, male or female, to commit criminal acts of the same kind. But we apprehend the cause of these murders is more personal and internal. In part, at least, the debasing influence of a corrupt literature must be assigned as the cause. The crime accords with the morality of many novels devoured by the young, and the commission of it constitutes the silly, love-sick girl a heroine.

STAND BY THE FREE RAILROAD PRINCIPLE.

Speaker HALL claims to be, and is laboring to make it so appear, the friend of a genuine Free Railroad Law—such a Law as the so-called Free Bill, which passed the Senate last week, is not. If he knows anything of the tone of public sentiment, he knows that the Bill as it stands does not suit the people, and *that they would prefer no law to the present bill.* Now if he and the rest who took the bill because it was the best they could get—when in fact it was the worst they could have—really want to serve the people and the Free Principle, when the bill reaches Governor GEARY, let them ask him to veto it.

The Senators who, under the lead of Solicitor HALL, voted for the bill on the plea that it was the best they could secure, must be convinced that it would be vastly better to have such a law off than on the statute book. Nothing is clearer than that the direct operation of it will be what the amendments were intended to make it, a bar to the construction of Railroads, and the virtual defeat of the Free Principle. The plea that its defects can be remedied, is a flimsy fallacy. Why place on the statute book a law that will prevent the construction of Railroads, if you really want a Free Law? If it must be removed, or amended so as to effect the purpose aimed at, why pass it at all? The practical effect of passing it under the specious and totally unsound plea of getting the best you can, will be to give the Pennsylvania Railroad Company the entire field until it is repealed or amended, —and this, we conclude, is the very thing at the bottom of the business. The Solicitor has proved himself a faithful agent and done his work well.

The case is simply this: the bill suits nobody but the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, from whom it proceeded. The friends of the Free Principle—the people—prefer by a great deal no law at all to this. However sincere Representatives were in voting for the bill, they manifestly secured the thanks of nobody but the Monopoly. They may yet retrieve the mistake, and do the State an immense service, by asking Governor GEARY to veto the bill. If it becomes a law, the State will be bound over until it is repealed or changed to what it originally was—a genuine Free Railroad Bill. Till then it will be abundantly manifest that what was said to be the best that could be obtained, is the very worst that could have been inflicted on the State.

We have assumed that the bill will reach Governor GEARY, to whom the people look with confidence for protection. We may be too fast. It has yet to pass the ordeal of the House. We trust the false idea of taking it because it is the best that can be had will not prevail there. Let the members who are for the Free Principle consult their constituents, and they will find that they prefer no law to this; that its defeat, under the circumstances, will be regarded by them a victory and that nobody will mourn over its loss but the Monopoly. We say, therefore, let the friends of the Free Principle in the House stand firm. If they cannot vote the bill down, let them carry the fight to the Executive Chamber, where they will find a man who will redeem the pledges on which he was elected.

THE national debt does not, we admit, show any alarming symptoms of falling away. The New York *Times* entertains boding apprehensions of its rather growing to DANIEL LAMBERT proportions of corpulency. This, of course, depends on what regimen it is kept under. If it is kept under a thing in the world to increase expenses, and to run out the stock of cash or credit, or both, by extravagance. And this is the way that the *Times* fears our debt is to grow, so that it will be a great deal more likely to be doubled than to be paid off, within the present generation. Perhaps its note of warning on this point is not superfluous or unreasonable.

We have not been in favoring of stretching every nerve and of employing every possible dollar of revenue, for the immediate liquidation of the national debt. We have rather advocated the payment, *without fail*, of a certain fixed sum, as a *minimum*, and the adaptation of taxes to the demands thus raised. But we have had in view the strictest economy in the expenditure of public revenues. This is so obviously and imperatively the proper policy, that it seems almost superfluous to speak of it. With such a debt over us, the slightest approach to extravagance in appropriating the funds of the public treasury would be criminal. They should be guarded with the most sacred fidelity, and the highest wisdom and care should be employed in making the appropriations, whether for general or specific purposes. No money should be expended on unnecessary or dubious projects, or for the mere benefit of localities, classes or individuals, except as connected with the interest, honor or obligation of the whole people. On internal improvements, according to the received policy of the Government, appropriations should be made with prudent regard to the returns reasonably expected, in the development of the resources of the country.

The taxation of the people supplies the revenues for public purposes. Political leaders, members of Congress, officers of Government must not indulge the illusion that the treasury, supplied by taxation, is their political capital, to trade on, like Agrarian laws in the corrupt days of Rome, for the promotion of their own popularity with any class of the people.

WRITING from Harrisburg, Colonel MCCLURE says:

"The Senate passed the Free Railroad law last week in the freest sort of a manner—only four votes against it. It is a good law; a little stringent, but wholesome for a start. If it proves a barrier to progress it is rejected, as can be amended."

So says the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, its solicitors and employees in general, but so say not they who want to see competition in the building and running of railroads. There is under the sun nothing better made out than that the so-called free bill was amended by the managers of the Central Road so as to prevent the building of more roads, and to subserve their objects in general. It is creditable neither to a man's discernment nor sincerity to pretend otherwise.

THE claims of loyal men, North and South, for property taken or destroyed during the war—which in the future are likely to be the occasion of great and may be successful pressure on the National Treasury—are said to equal the aggregate of the present national debt. Claims of this character never grow less, and the legacy from this source may be regarded as an entailment—not exactly of debt, yet of such a nature as will never cease to knock at the door of Congress and beclound the Treasury.

MR. TOOMBS, ex-United States Senator and ex-rebel general, has returned to Georgia from a self-imposed exile. From the manner in which the Atlanta *Intelligencer* speaks of his return, we infer that he was more afraid of his fellow-citizens in Georgia than of the Federal Government. His return seems to have been kept secret as long as possible. The *Intelligencer* makes a pathetic appeal to its readers not to rebuke him. This is the same Mr. Toombs who is reported to have said, several year ago, that he would call the roll of his slaves at the foot of Bunker Hill.

SOMEBODY has got up another grand "enterprise" for making money, in which any person with a surplus of funds and a lack of wit, can have a chance of losing some of the former. To make it go, Jay Cook & Company's name was connected with it. But that respectable firm disown the imputation. It is, beyond doubt, a bogus concern, among concerns the best of which have nothing to boast of.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY LICENSE LAW.

Two Questionable Features—Pecuniary and Political.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In the liquor bill, now on its passage in the Legislature, there are two questionable features which may be mentioned without at all touching the temperance question. The one feature is pecuniary, the other is political. I don't see the necessity for paying the county commissioners five hundred dollars each for the additional services to be performed under the bill. They are public servants, and the public is entitled to their entire time and attentions and if there is a sufficient portion of that time unoccupied to enable them to perform their duties, there is no ground for additional compensation. It is not unusual to impose additional duties and services on courts or judges and other public officers, and again to relieve them of them, without any corresponding increase or diminution of their fees and salaries. But as regards this feature of the bill, the objection is not important, and might easily be excused, for I do not think the additional pay any too much for the additional labor imposed, and our present commissioners neither desire the labor nor the salary.

It is to the fees allowed the Clerk of the Court the more serious objection exists. It allows the Clerk five dollars for every tavern license granted; three dollars for every eating house license, and two dollars for every refused application of any kind. Now the Clerk's services in these cases is merely to make a docket entry of a line or two, file away the papers, and fill up a blank license paper—the whole thing occupying the clerk some ten minutes. Let us see what this business will likely net the Clerk.

Before the Court drew the reins so tightly on the liquor men, the applications averaged about two hundred per month. It is true the business is badly depressed and applications decreased owing to the frequent refusals by the Court, and discussion by the late Clerk; but if the new law goes into force they will come forward again by legion. We may safely assume the applications of all kinds will not be less than two hundred per month, or twenty-four hundred per annum. A larger number is more likely, as under this bill license is to be granted for part of a year. If fifteen hundred taverns are granted, at $5, $7,500; and five hundred restaurants, at $3, $1,500; and four hundred refusals, at $2, $800; sum total, $9,800. This is a nice little yearly salary, and if the Clerk's present fees and perquisites amount to $8,000, we have the emoluments of this office, $17,800.

It may be said that this $9,800 will come off the applicants, but that does not mend the matter. It is unjust to them, or if it ought to be paid by them, then all the fees and perquisites beyond a fair compensation to the clerk ought to go into the public treasury. In another aspect large emolumente of office are objectionable. They afford too great a temptation to improper practices and corrupt appliances to procure the office. There is no reason for more than fair compensation to public servants, and under our form of government the tendency of any other course is to fraud and corruption.

The political aspect of the bill is the remaining questionable feature. Putting the license business into the hands of the County Commissioners, is regarded as securing an immense engine for the preservation of power in the dominant party; and on that account it is urged by many of its friends. But it should be remembered that the necessity of providing safeguards for preserving party power implies the possibility of its loss, and in that case where would we be? Such an engine would work as powerfully against us as it could now do for us. It is a very remote contingency it is true, that the present Democratic party will ever gain the ascendency here, but we don't know what new or attractive dress that party may put on in the future, or what new name it may assume; and I don't like the idea of pledging the Republican party in favor of the license business under all circumstances. It might prove disastrous to the party. Then it is hardly fair to the Democrats to require them to do all their drinking at Republican saloons and taverns; more especially as so many of their own party are much better qualified for keeping saloons and taverns as they are ordinarily kept.

In my opinion it would be much better to exclude the license business from party politics as much as possible, and this might be done by referring the business to some township or ward and borough officers, who, like judges of courts, are not regarded as running in party harness, and who would have personal knowledge of the qualifications and character of each applicant, and whom the voters of each separate election district in the county could hold responsible for the exercise of their discretion to grant or refuse license. This would virtually put the power of license or no license in each district into the hands of the people of the district themselves—and that is where it should be.

MONITOR.

FROM THE NORTHWEST.

Business Prospects—The Produce and Provision Trade—Advance in Breadstuffs Anticipated.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., March 11, 1867.

What particular object we may have in view in opening a correspondence with the COMMERCIAL, is to you, perhaps, a matter of the least importance, so long as the subject matter of our letter may either be interesting, instructive or apropos of something, and out of three such broad qualities, we have indeed failed if we do not sail close to one. Apropos of something, then, we take the liberty, (and we were about to say pleasure, did it not become a matter of melancholy here,) of referring to our business condition, in which so many of your readers are alike interested with us. The importance of the Northwest as the great grain growing district, and our city as the great wheat distributing point, from whose ports by water and by rail is distributed its richness in grains and flours, has claimed the attention of your Eastern people more in these latter seasons of short crops than heretofore, and even the small matter in the interior of your State, content to grind away upon the product of the fields around him, which, perhaps, heretofore, have been all sufficient, is now turning his eyes toward the northwest, and is claiming from her rich bosom that product which Eastern production, coupled with increased demand, has failed to supply. It is not our intention at this time, to elaborate an essay upon the extent of our country and its resources, so imperfectly understood in the East, because so imperfectly thought of, though we cannot fail to contemplate the grandeur of the broad miles, stretching their rich acres to the very bounds of our possessions to the North, and almost without limit to the West, upon which the best energy of the country has placed its best foundation for future greatness and prosperity, and has planted its golden seed that the whole world may rejoice in abundance.

It is our design only (at present) to refer particularly to the commercial aspect of the day, barring "contemplations of greatness" and the days passed by in one grave, and make some little satisfaction out of the present, while we trust to realize some of our prophesies for the future, for to-day we must know in these dull times every interested man is a self-constituted prophet, though not so self-realizing as to operate upon their own prognostications. The past week has been exceedingly dull in all kinds of trade, while business men take consolation in the hope of improvement in the advancing season. The flour market has been exceedingly unstable throughout the week, riding a sliding scale. In the earlier days of the week a decided improvement was observable, which, fluctuating through the middle days, brought in the latter part to uniformness and lightness of transactions.

A review of the week exhibits an upward tendency in wheat which sustained itself throughout, and exhibited a difference at the conclusion of the week, favorable to the advance of 6@9c per cental—No. 1, $3 70; No. 2, $3 47½. The run up in wheat has been sufficient, and we think justly, to lightness of receipts, which have been unusually small; though by some it has been charged to a "corner."

Oats, taken all in all, were firmer, though dull throughout the week. No. 1 at $1 50 per cental; No. 2 at $1 43 per cental.

Corn has had an inclination to decline, though the market is quiet. Old No. 1 at $1 39 @1 42; new shelled, $1 37@1 38½.

Rye and barley have been steady, and little doing. No. 1 rye at $1 75 per cental. Barley —sample lots, $1 20@2 30.

Provisions have been firm during the week, mess pork reaching its highest notch, at $22. Packers have necessarily about concluded their business for the season, and have shipped large amounts, though they yet have fair stocks on hand in all that pertains to their business.

The Western people are charged with being constitutional bulls, and we don't know but with some truth, as we still cling to our ideas of advance in breadstuffs, all of which ideas seem to be substantiated by the present aspect of things with us, while the vast amounts of inferior grades of flour in the Eastern markets we deem more and more worthless as the warm weather approaches. Holders understand that and will dispose of their weights as soon as possible, and with its decrease the pressure upon the prices of flour will disappear. We must have a decided freeze-up before the next crop, though we trust not to go beyond the pockets of editors and commission merchants.

MCVEEN, CHURCH & BELL,
No. 159 West Water street, Milwaukee, Wis.

COAL-CUTTING BY MACHINERY.—The colliery proprietors of South Lancashire and Cheshire, England, have offered three prizes to the inventors of the best coal-cutting machines. The prizes which will be awarded to the best three machines are $2,500, $1,000, and $500, in gold, and the machines will be tested in the collieries after November 1st. This is designed to encourage the application of machinery to coal mining, to supercede hand labor.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The New York *Shipping List* says: Financial circles betray a feeling of nervousness, consequent upon the disposition of Congress to push the impeachment question to an issue. The contraction of five millions of greenback currency, too, as shown in the March statement of the public debt, has a tendency to render capitalists a little more cautious.

The United States Marshal for the district of Wisconsin sold at public auction, on Saturday last, the railroad formerly known as the eastern division of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad for the sum of $100,920. It was bid off by the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company. The sale was made subject to liens and incumbrances, amounting to $2,893,105 and interest.

A young lady in the New Orleans Museum who goes into the lion's den, put to much potamum on her hair. The unctuous odor excited the lion's appetite, and when she stooped to let him jump over her, according to the programme, the sagacious beast bit off her waterfall.

In New York the leaders of the Fenian organizations are profiting by the recent news from Europe to renew their cause, and raise money for the "men in the gap." Subscriptions are once more flowing into their coffers from individuals and from trade societies.

The Vigilance Committees acting for the citizens of Mansfield, Ohio, continue their operations against the thieves and bad characters who infest that place. A meeting of citizens to sustain the Committee has been held, and the inhabitants of Belleville have gone at it. If nothing else happens, Mansfield is likely to gain an undesirable notoriety.

At St. Albans, Vermont, a liquor seller, brought before the courts, urged in defense that he had so reduced his whisky by water that a man could not get drunk on it. He came near proving his case, but unfortunately for him, in an unguarded moment he had sold one glass of unadulterated whisky, and a fine was the consequence.

A duchess in Paris, whose infant had, when newly born, been sent into the country to nurse, recently sent for the boy, when he was four years old. Walking out with the little fellow she was amazed to hear him exclaim: "There, mamma, is a good house," and running from her into the courtyard he took off his cap and began to sing. The unfortunate little duke had been trained by his nurse to beg as a ballad singer.

Says a Paris letter: I regret to say that the Parisians are doing all in their power to deter strangers from coming among them by their extortions. A few compliances with their exorbitant demands, such as 1,800 or 2,000 francs per month for an apartment, which I heard recently to have been given, have created most exaggerated expectations as to lodgings, while provisions of every kind are being forced up to famine prices without the slightest necessity, or any legitimate excuse.

The slaughter among dogs in Chicago for the past few days has been fearful. Up to Wednesday morning about 1,300 dog carcasses had been carried out of town and buried, and it is estimated that full 600 more are lying around the streets.

One thousand French deserted on the march of the army from the capital to Puebla, a distance of but thirty leagues. As most of these days' desertions are liberals, the opportunity will some day or other offer for retaliation by the imperialists.

A letter from Marico says: The hatred which the Mexican entertains for the French has extended to all foreigners alike, Americans as well as others. The Mexican arrogates to himself that he has driven away the French and can drive away all other people who dare invade them. Both parties here like the same thing in this particular. They desire nointervention.

The whisky makers can more easily cheat the Government of its taxes by using molasses instead of corn or wheat in their manufactures, and they are buying it up extensively in all the large markets. The sales of molasses at New York have averaged 1,000 hogsheads a day for more than a week.

Mr. Whitworth, of the Whitworth gun, writes to the London *Times* that a long course of experiments to determine the best form and best material for the penetration of different substances has convinced him that the flat fronted form was superior to all others for the penetration of armor-plating at various angles, and that it was the only form that would penetrate through water. This shell should be made of sound, well tempered steel.

An uncommonly powerful locomotive is now in process of construction at the works of the Camden and Amboy Company, at Bordentown. It is a ten-wheel engine, having six drivers, four and a half feet in diameter. Diameter of cylinder, seventeen inches; length of stroke, twenty-four inches. This engine will be completed in a short time, and will be used in drawing coal trains through from Easton to South Amboy. It is thought that she will have no difficulty in drawing a train of one hundred cars, loaded with coal.

It is reported that a diamond of immense size has been discovered on the Upper Wabash river, near Montezello, Indiana, last week. The value of the precious stone is estimated at $100,000, but subsequent investigation reduced it to $25,000, and a later and more scientific observation places the figures at $16,300.

A good deal of excitement is being manifested in the Territories of Colorado and Dakotah, in reference to the contemplated explorations of the Black Hills, in which it is thought there are rich deposits of gold. A party of men were prospecting among the Black Hills last summer, but were driven off by Indians. They, however, discovered a vast bed of iron ore, samples of which they took to Denver. A large exploring party is about to start for the Black Hills, prepared to pass the summer in prospecting.

The Memphis city government lately advertised for proposals for laying the Nicholson pavement. A Chicago firm made the lowest bids, but the Aldermen declare that no Yankee shall have the contract.

An English journal says: "At no time since the Russian war, has the establishment of Woolwich Arsenal been more actively engaged than at present, notwithstanding the numerous new resources of improved machinery and mechanism which have advanced with the time."

PERSONAL.

—The London *Athenæum* says: "There is an imposing roll of American authors who have been thoroughly adopted as captains of thought by the intellectual rank and file of this country. Longfellow is not less popular in London than Tennyson in New York or Boston; Cooper is read in Old, almost as widely as Walter Scott in New England; the novels of Washington Irving are as much works of universal and permanent interest in the cities and villages of Great Britain as the tales or Charles Dickens are affairs of familiar conversation throughout the Union; Prescott, Bancroft, and Holmes are names that glitter on the shelves of every well-furnished library on this side of the Atlantic."

—Political gossips say Governor Bullock desires a seat in the United States Senate; Lieutenant Governor Claflin and President of the Senate Pond have each an eye on the Gubernatorial chair, and Speaker Stone and Representatives Loring and Data are each expecting congressional nominations.—*Boston Traveller.*

—Says a Paris letter: Rev. John S. C. Abbott, author of a life of Napoleon the First; of the Presidents of the United States; of the late war in the United States, &c., is now here collecting material for a history of Napoleon III., and had the pleasure the other day of a long interview with His Majesty on the subject. He was treated with great kindness by the Emperor, who thanked him warmly for what he had done for the Bonaparte family, and in advance for what he was going to do.

—A curious fact is detailed in a recent number of the *Guardian*, as follows: "It may be interesting to our University readers to know that Milton was not only a poet but a lexicographer, and that he made some contributions to the Latin Dictionary of Ainsworth. It appears that the compilers of the Cambridge Dictionary, published in 1693, made use of a MS. collection in three large folios, made by 'Mr. John Milton,' out of all the best and purest Roman authors. Also, the fourth edition of Dr. Adam Littleton's Latin Dictionary, published in 1703, has an acknowledgement on the title page of its indebtedness to the same MS. of Milton. These two dictionaries were the immediate precursors of that of Ainsworth, which is evidently based upon them, although much improved."

—President Lincoln once told a friend that the secret of power as a public speaker is for the orator always to assume that his audience is wiser than he is, and therefore to say the most sensible thing he can; the people will not understand it. It is a great mistake that many men make when they think that the mass of the people are ignorant. The people generally know quite as much as those who profess to lead them.

—Major General Edwards, successor of Gov. Allen as editor of the *Mexican Times*, reached New Orleans on Wednesday, and reports that the evacuation of Mexico by the French is a fixed fact. Of the army of occupation, which numbered 24,000 there remained but 6,000.

—Mrs. Jerusha Nettleton died at Killingworth, Ct., last week. She had been confined to her bed for over a year, and had been blind for about two years, so that she could not distinguish one of the family from the other. She has also been speechless for some weeks. Twenty-four hours before she died her sight and speech came to her, so that she was able to see distinctly and converse freely.

—A Washington correspondent, speaking of Gen. Butler, says: His volcanic style of delivery and occasional thickness of utterance have a less agreeable effect in a deliberative body than before an audience; the cramped quarters of his chair and desk interfered with that grace of movement never abundant with Gen. Butler; and altogether his first speech as a Representative was not an oratorical success. His concise reasoning, however, the ingenious and forcible arrangement of the points, the clear and incisive diction, which are Gen. Butler's strong traits in an argument, stood out in striking contrast with Mr. Ashley's loose rhetoric and apology for logic, and gained for the speaker's brains that admiration which can never fail to be awarded to Gen. Butler by any one who comes in contact with his power as writer or speaker.

—Says a Paris letter: Americans are beginning to arrive in town in order to house themselves for the Exhibition, and the Saturday evening receptions at General Dix's look like a jam at the White House, only that here the ladies are in full toilet, and there is music and an attempt at dancing. *Soirees*, dinners and other gayeties are quite common in American society, and the man who just now is the most dined out is Hon. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, whose health is improving. The leading sensation has scattered out a good deal lately. Mr. Toombs, after sending his wife to the United States, has gone to Cuba. General Breckinridge left lately for England. Senator Gwin and son have gone to the United States with a view, I believe, to resume planting in the South. Mr. Slidell and George Sanders are the only secessionists of note now here.

—While the obligations assumed by Lamartine are those of a sovereign Prince, his own personal expenses are upon the most restricted scale. It is well known that even at this present moment, when he is realizing a splendid income by his writings, he is compelled to run into debt in order to meet the expenses of his household at Saint Point and Monceau. Simply because he has as complete a civil list as any French King of the ancient regime, unsuccessful authors, injured artists, decayed actors, besides a whole army of impostors—for the post still deems it necessary to examine into the truth of a tale of distress, especially when it happens to be well told, but listens tearfully and signs a bond cheerfully giving to the petitioner a monthly allowance in proportion to the talents displayed in the narrative of woe rather than with his own resources.

—We have just had another example of the longevity and intellectual activity common in England. Sir George Smart, and eminent musical professor, who has just died in London, was born in 1776. He has lived through the entire career of Mozart, Beethoven, and many more. It was in his house that Weber died, and he taught Jenny Lind the music of "The Messiah." He gave lessons till he was long past eighty, and played until within a few weeks of his death. To think of all the composers whose fresh music he has played from first to last, and all the singers whose careers he has watched from beginning to end. He heard Gabrielle, and he has heard Patti.

—"*Ich dien*" is the motto of the Prince of Wales. It means "I serve" and was adopted by the Black Prince from the blind old King of Bohemia, whom he killed at Poictiers. His latest use is on a sign over a saloon at Montreal, which runs thusly: "Prince of Wales Restaurant, *Ich dien* oysters in every style."

NO MORE SORE FEET.

Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions, Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions, Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions.

PETERSON'S

CORN AND BUNION OINTMENT.

Is not only a relief, but a radical cure for those pests of the feet. Mr. J. W. Barker, the Market street Dry Goods Merchant, says Peterson's Ointment removed the pain almost immediately, and ultimately removed the corns from his feet.

Try it, and Relief is certain.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by

MCCLARRAN & MCKNNNAN, Druggists,
93 Market st., corner Diamond, near Fifth.

GEORGE MUIR,

Of Armstrong's Mail Wharf, Penn township, Allegheny county, speaks as follows of the Rev. E. A. Wilson's Great Remedy for Consumption: I was reduced so low with Consumption that I was unable to leave my bed, and my physicians informed me that they could do nothing more for me; my case being utterly hopeless, that I had not certainly over a month to live. My friends procured for me that of Rev. E. A. Wilson's remedy, and to-day I am well as any man in the world. If there are any who doubt this statement, they can call at my residence above address, and I will give them all the particulars of my extraordinary cure.

The sole agency for the sale of WILSON'S CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY, in Pittsburgh, is JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market street. Sent by mail anywhere on receipt of $1 50. 7:tf:w

GREAT BARGAINS IN

CLOTHING.

SELLING OUT OF A

WHOLESALE CLOTHING STORE,

AT

Wholesale and Retail.

The undersigned having determined to quit business offer for sale at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Ready-Made Clothing,

PIECE GOODS,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Cottonades, Jeans, Vestings, &c. Also, of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags and the public generally.

The entire stock MUST BE SOLD by the FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT, as our store has been rented only for that length of time. Bargains should call early at No. 137 WOOD STREET.

A. FROWENFELD & BRO.

RELICIOUS.

☞ A MEETING WILL BE HELD in the TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, Baldwin street, Ninth Ward, THIS EVENING, (Friday), at 7½ o'clock, for Christian Prayer Meeting. All are earnestly invited to attend.

T. M. C. A.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me JOHN R. BOTTS and JOHN KNABLE in the Manufacture and Dealing in Coal Oil Lamps, Lamp Goods, Chandeliers and all kinds of Glass Ware. The business will be hereafter conducted under the firm name and style of JOHN ROSS.

Will remove April 1st to No. 23 Wood street.
Pittsburgh, March 11, 1867.

REMOVAL.

C. WEST & CO.,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS, have removed to their New Factory,

Nos. 75, 77 and 79 LIBERTY STREET,

Foot of Fourth.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT,

FOR TRAVELLERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE ST., New York.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

LONDON, DUBLIN,
PARIS, BERLIN,
DRESDEN,
FRANKFORT O-M.,
ITALY,

And all other foreign countries, for sale in sums to suit purchasers.

PH. R. MERTZ,

HIS WOOD STREET.

NUTS, NUTS.

150 bags large Pea Nuts;
100 frails fresh Almonds;
30 bags fresh Filberts;
50 bags fresh Cream Nuts;
15 bags fresh Pecans; 25 do Walnuts;
2,000 bags fresh Cocoa Nuts;
Just received at

REYMER & BROS.,
126 and 128 Wood street.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.

300 boxes Prime Messina Oranges;
50 boxes Prime Messina Lemons;

Landing and to arrive at

REYMER & BROS.,
Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

RAISINS, FIGS, DATES.

1,000 drums New Crop Figs;
75 frails Dates;
40 mats Sevilles Raisins;
500 packages Layers; do Wholes, Halves, and quarter Boxes to arrive, at

REYMER & BROS.,
Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

SUNDRIES, SUNDRIES.

50 cases whole, halves and qrs. Boxes Sardines;
500 boxes New No. 1 Herring;
100 boxes Yarmouth Bloater Herring;
5 bbls Assorted English Pickles;

Just received at

REYMER & BROS.,
Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

PITTSBURGH,

Columbus and Cincinnati R. R.

PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

Trains leave and arrive at Union Depot, as follows:

PITTSBURGH TIME.

Depart.		Arrive.
Fast Line	3:05 a m	10:15 a m
Mail	6:45 a m	6:35 p m
Mixed	9:20 a m	9:30 p m
Express	3:20 p m	9:30 a m
Steubenville Accom'n.	3:40 p m	9:30 a m
McDonald's Accom'n.	3:05 p m	8:40 a m

SAVING

60 MILES DISTANCE, 4 HOURS TIME AND 3 CHANGES OF CARS.

No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and but ONE change to St. Louis. Cairo, and the principal points West and Southwest.

When purchasing Tickets be sure and find the Office of the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, UNION DEPOT (South Side.)

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.

S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WALL PAPERS—1867.

PRICE LIST REDUCED.

Assortment complete for the Season.

W. P. MARSHALL,
87 WOOD STREET.

PITTSBURGH NURSERY AND OAKLAND GREENHOUSES.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

(Successors to John Murdoch, Jr.) NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS, Pittsburgh, Pa., solicit attention to their extensive stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Grape Vines and Greenhouse Plants. ☞ Pittsburgh and Oakland Passenger Cars run to the Greenhouse every fifteen minutes.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INVISIBLE

EMPRESS TRAIL SKIRT,

THE NEW SHAPE FOR

SPRING, 1867,

IN

J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

SKIRTS,

The Handsomest and most Comfortable Style yet introduced.

(SEE ALL FASHION MAGAZINES.)

Also, the New Sizes in PARIS TRAILS, PRIDE OF THE WORLD, and TIP-TOP STYLES.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

AT WHOLESALE by all the leading Notion and Dry Goods Houses in Pittsburgh. Also, by Sole Owners of Patent and Exclusive Manufacturers,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

97 CHAMBERS ST., New York.

MINER'S

NEW BOOKS.

The Diamond Cross, a Tale of American Society, by William Barnes Phillips. Price.... $1 75
Out of Harness, by Thomas Guthrie..... 1 75
Our Mutual Friend, by Charles Dickens. Diamond Edition, Illustrated. Price..... 1 50
Familiar Lectures on Scientific Subjects, by Sir John F. W. Herschel, Bart., B. H. Price.... 2 50
Watson's Modern Practice of American Mechanists and Engineers, including the construction, application and use of Screw Cutting Lathe Tools, Cutters for boring Cylinders and Hollow Work generally, with the most economical speed of the same; the results verified by actual practice at the Lathe, the Vise and on the Floor, together with Workmen's Management, Economy of Manufacture, the Steam Engine, Rollers, Gears, Shafting, also, the 32 Eight-inch Parallels in use in the Navy Yards, Arsenals and Armories of the United States, and in the principal Machine Shops of the American Continent, illustrated by eighty-six engravings..... 2 50
Nestella Life, by W. D. Howells..... 2 00
The Open Polar Sea, a Narrative of a Voyage of Discovery toward the North Pole in the Schooner "United States," by Dr. J. J. Hayes..... 3 75
Tristram, a Story in three parts, by Edward Spencer..... 50
Our Father's Business, by Thomas Guthrie, D. D., editor of the Sunday Magazine..... 1 50

FOR SALE BY

he Daily Commercial

OCAL BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

larging Powers of City Councils.

viding Election Districts in the County.

nongahela Inclined Plane Company.

e following bill conferring additional powpon the Councils of Pittsburgh, was passe Senate on Wednesday:

TION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh shall be are hereby authorized and empowered to pass dances to prevent the erection of buildings within limits of said city, any buildings the walls of hare not composed entirely of incombustible rials, to prescribe the thickness of walls, and the of construction thereof, to prevent the dangerinstruction and condition of chimney flues, places, stoves, stove pipes, ovens, boilers and atus used in and about any building or manufactory, and to cause the same to be removed or placed in and secure condition when considered dangerand to prohibit the repairing or re-building of n buildings when the same shall have been ged to the extent of fifty per centum of the valereof, and to prescribe the manner of ascertainsuch damage: *Provided*, That whenever any n or persons shall feel himself aggrieved by the on of any officers of said city, or other person wered by them to act in the premises, such pary shall have the right to present to the Court or Session of the county of Allegheny, or any thereof, a petition setting forth the grounds upon it shall be the duty of said court, or any of Session of the county of Allegheny, to hear as they may deem right and proper; *And provided further*, That said committee shall have the to alter, amend, repeal, suspend or revise any ance or ordinances passed in pursuance of this ; whenever the time and circumstances in the tion 2. Said Councils shall be and are hereby ized and empowered to provide such penalties rfeitures as they may deem proper for the vioof any of the provisions of this act, and to prothe mode of enforcing the payment of the same; fed, That any person against whom judgment e rendered, shall have the right to appeal to the off common Pleas of the county of Allegheny, ving security for the payment of the costs of appeal.

TION 3. Any building which may be erected or ified in violation of the provisions of any ordi- passed by said Councils in pursuance of this ll be deemed and taken to be a public nuisance, y owner or owners, agent or builder, builders, l shall be liable for indictment in the Court of r Sessions of said county of Allegheny, for ge and maintaining a public nuisance, and upon tion thereof shall be sentenced to abate said e, and to the payment of such fine as may be by the court.

TION 4. Whenever any two citizens of said city borough shall notify the City Regulator of the of the existence of any building within said hich may be deemed unsafe and dangerous, it the duty of said Regulator to notify the of said building of said complaint, to appear at certain time, not less than twenty-four hereafter, to go upon the premises to inspect the if upon said inspection said said Regulator shall ng insufficient and dangerous, he under the removal or such alterations thereof as dom necessary; if the owner shall be dis- with the decision of the Regulator he shall forty-eight hours thereafter notify him of that a time within twenty-four hours there- he must meet said Regulator at a time which time said owner shall choose one citi- Pittsburgh, and the two citizen of Pittsburgh, and the , so chosen shall choose a third, all constitute a board of arbitrators, and who forty-eight hours inspect the premises, and ld inspection determine whether or not such g is dangerous; they shall immediately notify ulator of their decision, and if they find that ilding is dangerous, it shall be his duty to the owner, if said owner shall neglect or re- remove or alter such building for five days ving received the order for said removal or , the City Regulator shall direct the Chief ineer of the proper district to have the same and the cost thereof shall be filed as a lien said property and collected as other liens are recollected, under the provisions of the act of y entitled "An act concerning streets and s in the city of Pittsburgh," approved January , 1857: *Provided*, That the notice herein provided the owner shall be served upon said owner city, or by copy left at his dwelling house, if e within the said city, and if he does not re- he city, or he is unknown, shall be left with the n possession, or posted on the premises, and in case any person under disability, the trustee of said person shall be regarded as for the purpose of this act: *Provided, further*, at the word owner shall be construed to mean y person or persons having and holding the le or beneficial interest in said building: and that nothing in the act shall be held to af- rights of reversion of landlords and under any lease of the premises.

TION 5. That whenever any person or persons dividable any lot or piece of ground within of Pittsburgh, or the city district, into lots for the purpose of selling the same ac- to a plan thereof, it shall be the duty of such n or persons to enter said plan of record in the 's office of the county of Allegheny, and to City Regulator of the city of Pittsburgh a copy thereof, which it shall be his duty to file in his said office, and reon or persons shall dispose of and sell any in accordance with any plan before the been recorded as aforesaid, and a copy of said Regulator, he, she or they shall forfeit the sum of fifty dollars to be recovered as the amount are by law recoverable, by suit e Mayor or any Alderman of said city, in the Mayor, Alderman and citizens for the use of ity.

TION 6. That said Councils of the city of Pitts- ll be and are hereby authorized and empow- ass ordinances for the regulation of the busi- ss, expressmen, and all other persons engaged in the business of carrying passengers and to from within said city, and to fix the compen- n all services so performed by them, and to extortion and neglect of duty.

R TO ELECTION PRECINCTS IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

TION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the court of Pleas of Allegheny county is hereby em- to divide the several townships of said county o or more election precincts, upon the pe- at least ten of the qualified electors of any which it may propose so to divide: *Provided*, no precinct shall be created containing less hundred voters; the metes and bounds of inct so created shall be specifically described ort, and the sheriff of said county shall issue the same, and be guided thereby in issuing ination for any election in any of said

TION 2. The precincts so created shall not con- parate or independent election districts, but h of election of each precinct shall, on the olling each election meet together at some ball or room within the precinct, to be designa- d court of common pleas, and there make n of the votes cast in such precinct, and ishes re- d, and shall then designate one of their act to return judge.

TION 3. The voters of each precinct shall judge of election and two inspectors of ; according to the laws regulating elections mmonwealth, on the day appointed by law ction of township officers, and all elections all be held and conducted in all respects in or prescribed by law.

TION 4. When an election precinct is created act, the said court of common pleas shall the judge and inspectors of elections of by as such until their successors are duly

TION 5. The election officers of the precincts thorized shall receive the same pay, and in manner, as other election officers are now

TION 6. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent are hereby repealed.

ONGAHELA INCLINED PLANE COMPANY- bill No. 697, to incorporate the Mo- la Inclined Plane Company, creates Lyon, Jas. Millinger, Alexander Cham- lin Murray, D. W. C. Bidwell, Joseph , James M. Bailey, Frederick Kauf, Cohlenever, and associates, into a body by the above title, with all the powers leges incident to a corporation. Sec. nd provides for the number of officers tors and the manner of their election.

3 provides that the capital stock of said shall consist of twenty thousand shares, to into shares of fifty dollars each, with pow- ease the same by a vote of the owners of count that may be required to carry out the of the corporation, and letters patent shall stand as for three thousand dollars, and upon e amount shall be paid upon the same; and the said directors shall have power to make or more inclined planes, to run cars from or points in the borough of Birmingham, ashington, Monongahela or West Pittsburgh, the line of Penn Birmingham Bridge in Alle- gheny county, Pennsylvania, to the ocal hill, and for all freights, packages and e carried on said inclined planes, and the right to charge the rates allowed by Pennsylvania and Birmingham turnpike com- pany.

The said company shall have the right to hold, improve, lease and convey under its eral, in the neighborhood of the termini of any amount of real estate not exceeding ed acres at one time, in one or more par- authority to locate and construct any plan- way that may be necessary to connect said with said inclined planes, and the same be charged upon any of said railroads or inclined planes; the said company shall of powers and privileges in constructing, ad operating any of said planes or railways ained in the act regulating railroad com- proved the nineteenth day of April, 1antd one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, eral supplements thereto.

The said company shall have power to bor- ow to double the amount of stock subscribed, e bonds or mortgages upon its real estate, , rolling stock and franchises for the pur- suing the same.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, ropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Com- nts, Debility, and all diseases of the rgans, whether existing in Male or Fe- whatever cause originating and no mat- long standing.

If these organs require the use of a dia- e ointment is submitted to, Consumption may ensue. Our Flesh and Blood are from these sources, and the health and and that of Posterity, depends upon of a reliable remedy.

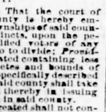
H. T. HELMBOLD'S BUCHU, established 18 years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,
594 Broadway, New-York, and 104 th street, Philadelphia, Pa. cod

TCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC is certainly the Wonder of the Age, an testify as to its magical effect, and tors of this city are recommending it to ts as the only sure cure for Rheumatism to man. JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent, treet.

SCALES.

E BANK'S



TANDARD

ALES.

' ALL KINDS, INCLUDING
D, HAY,
L, GRAIN,
STOCK, PLATFORM, and
COUNTER SCALES.

assortment of DRUGGIST AND PRE- SCALES,
D AND JEWELERS' SCALES.
D BRASS BEAMS.
SCALES, STANDARD, WEIGHTS and , etc.

anks, Morse & Co.,

WOOD AND SECOND STS.,
PITTSBURGH.
mined and Repaired Promptly.

TH'S STANDARD

SCALES.

, Railroad,
y, Stock, Platform,
Grocers' and Druggists'
Counter Scales.
f all kinds promptly repaired.

FORSYTH, TAYLOR & CO.,
39 MARKET ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALE.

tour;	50 bbls Potatoes;
rginian;	100 bbls Green Apples;
ried Apples;	10 bbls Navy Beans;
resh Eggs;	15 bbls Roll Butter;
ioll Butter;	25 kegs packed Butter;
Herring;	25 hf bbls White Fish;
ackerel;	100 bxs W. R. Cheese;
and;	50 tons Timothy Hay;
our Barrels;	2 bbls New Cider;
ickles;	4 bbls Apple Butter;

STURGEON BROS.,
303 Liberty street.

HARRISBURG MANUFACTURES.

LOCHIEL IRON MILLS—CAPACITY AND PRODUCTION—PAY OF WORKMEN—FINANCIAL HISTORY OF THE COMPANY—OFFICERS—OTHER MILLS.

Harrisburg has many natural facilities for becoming an important manufacturing point. In Dauphin and several of the adjacent counties iron ore of great richness is abundant, and easily obtained. The Cornwall ore hills of Lebanon are noted for the extent and richness of their deposits. Here the process of mining has recently been systematized, and a deposit of ore has been developed which is considered sufficient to supply all neighboring furnaces for many years to come. The Derry Ore Company, also operating in Dauphin County, own extensive fields of ore, and will soon be prepared to throw a large supply into market. By many their beds are supposed to be a continuation of the Cornwall deposits. If so their production may become equally important. In Cumberland and Perry counties experimental excavations have proved the existence of heavy deposits of ore. Limestone, coal and other accessories are also sufficiently abundant. Railway and canal facilities, for reaching the raw material and shipping the manufactured article, are all that could be needed. Lyken, Trevorton, Shamokin and scores of other places, pour their supplies of different grades of coal to the very doors of the mills. Capital is being organized here in formidable proportions to develope these natural resources.

The Lochiel Iron Works, Pennsylvania Steel Company, Duncannon Iron Company, and the large smelting furnace and nail factory of the Bally Bros., not to mention numerous smaller enterprises, are evidence of a determination hereabouts to secure a portion of the manufacturing gains, which nature intended should be realized from her generous gifts. In this hasty letter it is proposed to refer only to the

LOCHIEL IRON COMPANY.

Their works are situate in a southerly direction, about two miles from the central part of Harrisburg, on a farm of 43 acres, belonging to the Company. Said farm is bounded by the Pennsylvania Canal, the Susquehanna, Spring creek and line of the Paxton Furnace property. The mills border immediately on the Susquehanna river. They are a model of their kind went into operation in August, 1865, and were built at a cost of $800,000. Dimension 309 by 278 feet and 22 in height, with solid stone wall foundations and stone pillar roof supports. Spacious, with abundance of light and constant breezes from the broad Susquehanna, they are in all respects a most comfortable and healthy place for the execution of a handicraft generally regarded as peculiarly exhausting. At an early day the company propose to erect one or more glass mills near the rolling mills contiguous to the mills. Upon the regularly surveyed lots of ground, are fifty-two comfortable two story dwellings for the use of employees. Although among the 325 hands employed all the usual nationalities are represented, a majority of them are skilled workmen from English mills. The ore used is mainly the Coleman from, from Lebanon, the Cameron from near Middletown, and the Ashland iron, from near Baltimore.

CAPACITY AND PRODUCTION OF WORKS.

A peculiarity about the furnaces that attract attention, is the water plates, which in their application here is an invention of the mill manager, Mr. Christian Lewis. The water enters the space between the brick work and the fire plates at the top of the feeding door, and runs into the boxs or cooling vas for workmen's tools. In this way the plates are prevented from burning out prematurely. About 250,000 tons a year will be used in castings. The mill has six double puddling furnaces, and six heating furnaces in rail mill averaging twelve hundred rails per day. This is about to be doubled by making shifts. Full 15,000 tons of rail will be made the present month, which the mill manager, Mr. Lewis, considers an unprecedented feat in this State excepting the Johnstown mill. All sizes of merchant iron is made from ¾ to 2½ inches square or round—and flats of all sizes. The mill also turns out railroad chairs at the rate of one thousand per day. The capacity for re-rolling old rail is 80 tons per day. The puddle mill is deficient, only 25 tons per day, but is to be enlarged. There are three engines, one for merchant mill, one for rail and puddle mill, and one for fans, punches, large rail shears for cutting rails. There are four cooling boilers and the rest of steam is made by furnaces. The mill was planned by Mr. Wm. Harris, of Allentown.

PAY OF WORKMEN.

The mill never stops, and averages twenty-four days a month. He employs 325 hands per day. Puddlers are paid six dollars per ton, and average 4,000 lbs per day to each double furnace, which would of course be divided between two men. Heaters received $1 01 per ton.

STRIKES.

There has never been any strike in this mill, and there are no pestiferous "Unions" among the employees. From the central position of Harrisburg, the mill has no difficulty in getting hands.

Workmen are constantly on their travels. Frequent applications for employment are received, including many from Pittsburgh hands, but none of the latter have as yet been engaged. The company are now very busy with an order for rails from the Richmond and North River railroad. It makes largely for the Pennsylvania Central and Northern Central roads.

OTHER MILLS.

This is the only rail mill in this section, but there are several other quite important establishments, including two nail mills and two boiler plate mills.

FINANCIAL HISTORY.

The Company was organized March, 1864, with a capital of $250,000. It soon became manifest that the amount was insufficient, and the capital stock was doubled, making it $500,000. The mill started August, 1865, and up to the close of that year made a net profit of $10,000—receipts from manufacturing sales for that time being $238,710. Net earnings to January 1867,—$70,000. Stock on hand at same date, $125,656. It will be seen that the mill company has been as successful as could be expected in view of the derangement of the currency and the inadequate tarifl laws.

OFFICERS.

President—Wm. Colder.
Secretary and Treasurer—J. F. McClellan (mine host of the Lochiel House).
Assistant Secretary—N. R. Miller.
Mill Manager—Christian Lewis.

The writer concludes with his respectful acknowledgments to Messrs. McClellan and Lewis for obliging attentions.

AMUSEMENTS.

GERMAN THEATER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FRIDAY, March 15th, 1867, fifth night of Mr. OTTO VON HOYM, supported by the PITTSBURGH TURNERS—The great sensational play of

HEART AND DOLLAR.

In Four and Eleven Pictures, with Song, by Cahnbelm, concluding with a

GRAND TURNER EXHIBITION,

Executed by the Pittsburgh Turn Vereln.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Treasurer.....HARRY OVERINGTON.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 15, 1867, last night but one and Farewell Benefit of

MR. EDWIN ADAMS,

On which occasion two splendid pieces, Julia de Margerrittes dramatisation of Tennyson's poems, entitled

ENOCH ARDEN; OR, UNDER THE PALM,

And O'Keefe's Comedy of

WILD OATS.

Saturday Afternoon—Grand Matinee—Romance of a Poor Young Man.

Engagement Extraordinary—The great HISTORI, and her Troupe of 4:4 Performers, appears on the 8th and 9th of April next.

VARIETIES THEATER,

PENN STREET, near St. Clair street.
FRIDAY EVENING, Farewell Benefit of
MR. FRED. AIMS.
PONY SMITH'S TRIP. THE PITTSBURGH BOYS.
NELLIE TAYLOR,
THE CARLE SISTERS, LAZELLE and KING.
And the entire Great Company of Stars in a superb olio, and the military drama called
HORSESHOE ROBINSON.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved Seats.....25c | Dress Circle.....50c
Gallery.....25c | Private Boxes.....$4 00

MERCANTILE

LIBRARY LECTURES.

Last Lecture of the Regular Course

RALPH WALDO EMERSON,

AT

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Tuesday Evening, March 19.

SUBJECT: THE MAN OF THE WORLD.

TICKETS, 50 CENTS. Season Tickets will be filled at the door. Doors open at 7. Lecture at 7½ o'clock.

JAS. B. SCOTT, O. F. SCAIFE, REES JENNINGS, WM. P. HERBERT, THOS. N. MILLER, JAS. B. MORGAN, Jr. OLIVER LEMON, Committee.

MASONIC HALL.

POSITIVELY FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, March 18th and 19th.

The World-Renowned and only Genuine

Ike Barnett's African Serenaders,

Now on their most successful Tour through the States, prior to their departure for Europe, will give two of their Grand Minstrel Entertainments at the above named place. For particulars see bills of the day.

CHARLEY TURNER, Manager.
W. F. MOORE, Agent.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERAY,
63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

CARPETS.

CARPETS.

OLIVER

McCLINTOCK

& COMPANY,

Have Just Opened for the Spring Trade, Their Splendid Assortment of

NEW CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, &c.

Attention is called to our fine stock of Embroidered

Table and Piano Covers.

GREAT DECLINE IN PRICES.

23 Fifth Street.

FEBRUARY, 1867.

WE OPEN TO-DAY

OUR

NEW STOCK

OF

CARPETS,

Comprising the Best Patterns made in

Ingrain, Three-Ply,

AND

ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,

WHICH WE NOW OFFER AT

Wholesale and Retail,

AT THE

LOWEST PRICES

SINCE THE WAR.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,

SECOND FLOOR.

cod OVER HENRY MINER'S BOOK-STORE.

STATE LOAN.

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR

A Loan of $23,000,000.

AN ACT TO CREATE A LOAN

For the Redemption of the Over-Due Bonds of the Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, The Bonds of the Commonwealth, and certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been due and unpaid for some time past, and

AND WHEREAS, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market, therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth and State Treasurer be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts as may be required, with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem proper, a sufficient sum of money for the use of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loans or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of February and the first of August in the city of Philadelphia, which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; five millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years; and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and registered in the books of the Auditor General, and the loan payable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, if orders, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of loan of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids of the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued, shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, first to be received in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer may deem proper for the interest of the State, now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether he desires to be payable in cash or in bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committee, or other persons, holding in fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be loaned, and to receive the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making their bids, and to receive the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making their bids, and to receive the bonds or certificates be issued by this act.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, with the leave of any court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

SEC. 7. That all bonds of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal or local taxation, after the first day of February next, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid Act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the city of Harrisburg, on Wednesday, until 12 o'clock, M., on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows: "Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pa., &c. S. A.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000; reimbursable in 5 years and payable in 10 years; $8,000,000 reimbursable in 10 years and payable in 15 years, and $10,000,000 reimbursable in 15 years and payable in 25 years. The rate of interest to be either six or 6 per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $500, and such higher sums as may suit the loaners, to be free from state, local and municipal taxes.

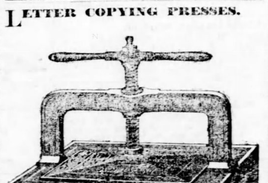
The over due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, and bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the over due bonds aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over due bonds.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspapers publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay.

LETTER COPYING PRESSES.



The subscribers manufacture and keep for sale at Wholesale and Retail, a large assortment of Letter Copying Presses, embodying tasteful designs with the best workmanship.

They may be had, with or without Stands, at their Warerooms, or of the principal Stationers throughout the country.

R. HOE & CO.,

29 and 31 GOLD STREET, New York.

Illustrated Lists sent on application.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

ALL KINDS OF

BRONZE, GILT, CUT AND GLASS

Carbon Oil Lamps,

CHANDELIERS,

Lamp Trimmings, &c.

Also, warranted NON-EXPLOSIVE CARBON OIL, wholesale and retail.

JOHN ROSS & CO.,

No. 64 MARKET ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOBBING.

JOBBING,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

60 SMITHFIELD ST., NEAR FOURTH.

LONG & SMITHSON.

DRY GOODS.

REDUCED PRICES.

TO CLOSE OUT.

ONE LOT EACH,

SILKS,

FLANNELS,

DRESS GOODS.

BOYS' WEAR,

REMNANTS,

CASSIMERES.

BATES & BELL.

PITTSBURGH, MARCH 11, 1867.

The attention of our Customers and the Trade generally is directed to our stock of

SPRING DRY GOODS,

NOW ARRIVING,

GOOD GOODS

AT

Reasonable Prices.

TERMS—CASH 30 DAYS.

INTEREST CHARGED AFTER MATURITY.

We solicit the Patronage of CASH and 30 DAY buyers, to whom all the advantages of prompt settlements will be offered.

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.

54 Wood Street.

NEW GOODS

OPENING DAILY.

Macrum & Carlisle,

19 FIFTH STREET,

Are Opening Daily

New and Desirable Goods.

BRADLEY'S NEW INVISIBLE SKIRT for 1867.
PROMENADE AND PARTY SKIRTS, new styles.
LADIES' MATINEE BRODE AND OPERA HOODS.
PATENT PROTECTORS, for Ladies only.
GENT'S PIQUE AND PLAIN KIDS.
The New FRENCH PAPER COLLAR CUFFS, are the latest novelty on Paper.
BEST FRENCH WHALEBONE CORSETS, all sizes.
GUIPURE LACES, new styles.
BEAD GIMPS AND FRINGES,
NEW LACE COLLARS.

Dealers Supplied

At New York Jobbers' Prices.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

NEW GOODS

FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

JUST ARRIVED AT

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,

HOSIERY, GLOVES,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BALMORAL SKIRTING,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
BUTTONS, CORSETS, HAIR NETS, BELTINGS, BUCKLES and NOTIONS of all kinds, a full and complete line.

MILLINERY GOODS.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, HATS, BONNETS, FRAMES, SILKS, CRAPES, MALINES, &c.

As our stock has been purchased at LOW PRICES, we are prepared to offer them at correspondingly low rates to WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS.

Merchants, Pedlars and Dealers in our line will find it to their interest to give us a call.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

PIANOS.

CHAS. B. DARR. HERMAN T. KNAKE. WM. L. BUETTLER

DARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER,

(Successors to Wamelink & Darr,)

No. 12 St. Clair Street.

DEALERS IN

PIANOS, ORGANS,

AND

Musical Goods Generally.

Sole Agents for the celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMAKER & CO., Philadelphia.

PIANOS.

Also, ESTEY & CO.'S "Cottage," and S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S "American"

ORGAN,

AND TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.

The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar strings always on hand. no17

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS. — PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.—The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale 520,660 acres of Agricultural College Land Scrip, being the balance of the Scrip granted to the Commonwealth for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor General's office, in Harrisburg, until 12 o'clock, M., on Wednesday, April 10, 1867.

The land may be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip, upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry, or location with warrants, issued under the Homestead law, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; five millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years, and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and registered in the books of the Auditor General, and the loan payable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, if orders, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of loan of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids of the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued, shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, first to be received in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer may deem proper for the interest of the State, now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether he desires to be payable in cash or in bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

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SEC. 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, with the leave of any court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

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SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

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Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

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JOHN W. GEARY.

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The over due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, and bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the over due bonds aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over due bonds.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspapers publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay.

FURNITURE.

DAULER, CLOSE & CO.,

Practical Furniture Manufacturers,

Corner PENN and WAYNE STREETS. Constantly on hand a large assortment of elegant and fashionable FURNITURE. All our work is made by hand and warranted. Orders promptly attended to.

PRODUCE NOW RECEIVING.—1,000 Butter, 1,000 lbs prime fresh roll Butter; Lard, 1,000 lbs fresh leaf Lard, in kegs; Apples, 500 bush bright dry Apples; Peaches, 200 bush, bright dry Peaches; Beans, 200 bush small Beans; Cheese, 300 boxes pulled cutting Cream Cheese; 200 do mild cutting Hamburg Cheese; 150 do pulled cutting Goshen; Sorghum, 50 bbls, bright and choice; Apples, 100 bbls, choice Russets, &c. Full stock of Groceries in store. For sale by

H. RIDDLE,
No. 183 Liberty street.

MANUFACTURERS.

C. H. SPANG. C. B. HERRON. J. W. CHALFANT.

SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,

ÆTNA IRON WORKS,

WAREHOUSE,

NOS. 91 AND 92 WATER STREET.

jy5 PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. M. ROLFE, J. H. SWEET, JOSEPH DILWORTH. GEORGE PORTER.

DILWORTH, PORTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

RAILROAD CHAIRS AND SPIKES.

Office, cor. Water street and Cherry alley. aul5-1y

EAGLE IRON WORKS.

JAMES WOOD & CO

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON AND NAILS,
WROUGHT IRON WELDING TUBES, for Gas, Steam., Water, &c.

Warehouse and Office, 113 WATER ST.; Branch House, 132 and 134 WEST WATERSTREET, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. oc9-6m

RIPLEY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Flint Glass, Tumblers, Goblets,

BOWLS, DISHES, &c., &c.

M'KEE STREET, opposite Adams & Co., Birmingham.

P. O. PITTSBURGH, PA.

N.B.—The Birmingham Passenger Cars pass the Works every ten minutes.

KENSINGTON

IRON WORKS.

LLOYD & BLACK,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Common Refined Charcoal

AND

JUNIATA BLOOM IRON.

MERCHANT BAR, ROUND and SQUARE IRON. HOOP, BAND, T and ANGLE IRON. BOILER PLATE and SHEET IRON. MOWER and REAPER BARS. CYLINDER and GUARD OR FINGER IRON. SMALL RAILS. 20 to 16 lbs to the yard. WROUGHT CHAIRS and SPIKES for same. FLAT RAILS, Punched and Countersunk. COAL SCREEN IRON. NAILS and SPIKES.

Warehouses: No. 88 WATER and No. 6 MARKET STS. Works: SECOND ST., Eighth Ward, adjoining City Gas Works, Pittsburgh.

JUNIATA IRON WORKS.

SHOENBERGER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES,

BOILER PLATE, SHEET IRON,

AND

PATENT HAMMERED

Horse and Mule Shoes,

Would call especial attention to our Shoes, which we claim to be of a

Very Superior Quality.

Offices: 93 WATER ST., and at 116 ETNA STREET, Pittsburgh.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,

Pittsburgh Steel Works,

(Successors to Jones, Boyd & Co.)

Office: Corner FIRST and ROSS STREETS, Two Blocks above Monongahela House.

REFINED CAST STEEL, Square, Flat and Octagon, ALL SIZES.

SAW PLATES.

HOE, FORK AND SHEET CAST STEEL.

CAST STEEL FOR

REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES. STEEL PLOW WINGS, SPRINGS, AXLES, CIRCULARS, Cast and Common PLOUGH AND SPRING STEEL.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Extra Quality Tool Cast Steel, Cast and German Spring and Plow Steel, Springs, Axles, Steel Axe, Plow Molds, Shares, Shovel Wings, &c.

83 WATER and 100 FIRST STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

All Descriptions of Cast Steel,

Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Rospers, Flie, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.

Office and Works, C

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

A Series of Burglaries.

Early yesterday morning the residence of General J. B. Sweitzer, on Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, was entered by thieves and robbed. An entrance was effected through a window in the back yard. Every room in the house was ransacked, and an overcoat, a set of silver spoons, thirty-five dollars in money, and some smaller articles, stolen. The General's gold watch and chain were lying on the table in his bed-room, but, strange to say, it was not taken. The robbers evidently were frightened away. Two chisels and a brace and bit were found in the kitchen. There is no clue whatever to the burglars.

On Wednesday morning, the residence of Felix C. Negley, Esq., coal merchant, on Penn street, in the Fifth ward, was entered and robbed of a gold valuated watch, valued at ten dollars, and four dollars in money. The bureau drawers, &c., were thoroughly ransacked, but the thieves were doubtless frightened away before they collected their booty. The burglars effected an entrance by forcing the lock off a door in the rear of the house.

On the same night Sweitzer Hall, on Penn street, near O'Hara, was entered through a rear window, and an access thus gained to the saloon. Wm. Mateer, proprietor of the house, who was sleeping on a lounge in the bar-room, was robbed of a gold watch and some money. The till was also forced open, and the contents abstracted.

The meat shop of Mrs. Roshter, on Penn street, near Factory, in the Fifth ward, was also entered on the same night, and a considerable amount of money stolen out of the money-drawer. There is no clue to any of the burglars.

New Freak in Oildom.

Though many novelties and inventions have been planned and put in execution since the discovery of oil in Pennsylvania, the latest and most novel is the plan adopted by the Economite Society for transferring their oil from one side of the Allegheny river to the other, viz: By paying out, Atlantic Cable style, a large lead cable or pipe, in the bed of the river, and connecting the shore ends with their oil tanks. This is the first time an undertaking of this kind has been attempted, but there appears to be no doubt of its success. Messrs. Bailey, Farrell & Co., of No. 167 Smithfield street, have just completed the manufacture of the pipe or cable. It is quite a mammoth affair, weighing upwards of a ton, and is the largest piece of lead pipe ever made in one piece without a joint or seam. Messrs. Bailey, Farrell & Co., deserve credit for the manner in which they turned out the cable. To them belongs the credit of establishing the first and only lead pipe and sheet lead mill in Western Pennsylvania.

Attempted Suicide by a Woman.

Mrs. Long, wife of Mr. John Long, residing on the corner of Caldwell and Reed streets, Sixth Ward, attempted to commit suicide on Wednesday afternoon, between five and six o'clock by cutting her throat with a razor. Mrs. Long has been in bad health for some time past, and in consequence her mind was very much affected. It appears that she obtained possession of the razor on Wednesday, and went up to her room. After firmly securing the door, she proceeded to carry out her designs of self-destruction. A little daughter of Mrs. Long, was the only person in the house at the time, when she was attracted by moans, and endeavored to get in. Failing to effect an entrance, the little girl ran to the store and obtained the assistance of a gentleman, who forced the door open. Mrs. Long was discovered lying on the floor, bleeding profusely from a severe gash in her throat. Medical aid was summoned, and her injuries were attended to. The injuries will not necessarily prove fatal.

Distressing Fatal Accident.

On Tuesday last, Mr. John Dickson, a farmer residing in Richland township, was engaged in threshing oats in a threshing machine. By some accident his clothes were caught in the "tumbling shaft" of the machine, and he was whirled around several times, his head each time striking the box which protects the cog-wheel. The machine was stopped as soon as possible, and upon being picked up it was discovered that his scalp had been torn loose from the forehead to the back part of the head, and a his right foot and ankle broken. The injured man was carried into his house, and medical aid summoned. He lingered in great agony until Wednesday afternoon, when death put an end to his sufferings. The deceased was an elderly man, about eighty-five years of age, and leaves a large family, most of whom are grown up.

Last Lecture of Regular Course.

The Lecture Committee of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association announce that the last lecture of the regular course this season will be given at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening next, by Ralph Waldo Emerson, subject "The Man of the World." Mr. Emerson has not lectured in this city for a number of years, but whenever he has delighted our people with his thoughts and words he has been greeted with large and intelligent audiences. Such being the case, a large audience is certain to be present at the Academy on Tuesday night, to welcome once more an old friend.

DEATH FROM HEART DISEASE.—Mrs. Elizabeth Morrow, a resident of the Fifth ward, started for Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of looking at some property. While crossing the Suspension Bridge, about half-past two o'clock, she took suddenly ill, and went into the toll house at the end of the Allegheny bridge. About twenty minutes after entering the toll house, she expired. Coroner Clawson was summoned to hold an inquest on the body. Dr. D. N. Rankin made an examination of the body, and gave it as his opinion that death was caused from heart disease. The jury returned a verdict accordingly. The deceased was about forty-four years of age, and leaves two daughters.

MONONGAHELA SLACKWATER NAVIGATION.—Under the head of river news in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, reference is made to the Monongahela river, it was remarked, "The high water suspended operations on the slack water, as the locks were impassable." It is true that the locks were several feet under water, but there was a good, safe navigation over the dams. The steamers that remained in port yesterday were not there on account of the bridges, or from choice, not because they would have had any difficulty in passing the dams. When the locks are impassable on account of high water there is a safe steamboat navigation over the dams.

MCKEESPORT NOMINATIONS.—The Republicans of McKeesport held a meeting on Tuesday evening, and nominated the following ticket, to be voted for to-day:

School Directors—R. L. Riggs, James P. White and William Siebold.
Assessor—William Means.
Assistant Assessor—Louis Matthews.
Judge of Elections—Samuel Milligan.
Inspector of Elections—William Trich.
Constable—Isaac Edmundson.

RISTORI TIES.—The newest and neatest necktie invented this season, to be had at Oppenheimer's, 83 Wood street.

THIEVING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.—A few nights since the stable of Esquire Patterson, near Buena Vista, was entered, and a set of harness valued at one hundred dollars, stolen. The thief was seen to leave the stable, and being pursued, dropped the harness and took to his heels. The stable of 'Squire Sill, in Versailles township, was also entered, and a valuable set of harness stolen. A number of other stables in the vicinity of McKeesport and Buena Vista have also been entered lately, and harness and other articles carried away.

COTTON, Paper, Jute and other Twines, at Thompson's Brush and Notion Store, 240 Liberty street.

DECIDEDLY IMPROVED.—The gas lamps in Allegheny, since the services of the lamplighters have been dispensed with, and the night police employed to attend to them, are decidedly improved in appearance, and the dirt, which had accumulated on them for months, and rendered them dim at night, is now removed. The police are compelled to clean all the lamps once a week.

HENRIETTA TIES.—Just the article for young gent's wear, at Oppenheimer's, 83 Wood street.

THE SPRING ELECTIONS TO-DAY.—The elections in all the boroughs and townships in the State, with some exceptions, takes place to-day. Elections will be held in all the boroughs and townships in this county, with the exception of the boroughs of Lawrenceville, Manchester, Duquesne and Sharpsburg.

MATCHES, Blacking, Carpet Tacks, Brushes, cheap at Thompson's Brush Store, 240 Liberty street.

WARNING TO BOYS.—During the past few days a number of gas lamps in Allegheny, have been broken by malicious boys, who delight in throwing stones at them. Chief Long and Captain Bowden have given instructions to the police to hereafter arrest all boys found throwing at the lamps.

REGATTA TIES—Something handsome—at H. Oppenheimer's, 83 Wood street.

MARBLES, China and Glass, a large assortment, at Thompson's Brush Store, 240 Liberty street.

PRESENTATION.—The members of the Asbury Chapel congregation, on Pennsylvania Avenue, have presented to Mrs. Laura A. Miller, wife of Rev. J. L. Miller, the pastor, a handsome gold watch, chain and pin. The present was gotten up by Will T. Wiley, jeweler, No. 6 Wylie street.

REVIVAL.—A religious revival is in progress in the Plymouth Church, Hand street, and many persons are nightly uniting themselves with the church.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC will leave Saturday with several dozen of those perfect fitting French Yoke Shirts, made to order at Murdock & Putnam's, 73 Fifth street.

THE COURTS.

Calendar for This Day.

DISTRICT COURT.

No. 134. Alexander and Thomas Jones vs. Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company. Thompson vs. Thompson.
No. 140. Alexander Patterson et al. vs. W. J. Mabarry et ux.
No. 141. H. McShane vs. B. McLean & Co.
No. 142. S. S. Fowler & Co. vs. Monongahela Water Company.
No. 143. Long, Miller & Co. vs. Standard Petroleum Refining Company.
No. 144. T. G. Crary vs. Carr & Tetley.
No. 146. Wm. M. Edgar's Admr's vs. Wm. Williams, Executors.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

No. 38. Spencer & McKay vs. Metropolitan Insurance Company.
No. 74. Wm. Anderson vs. John O'Neil.
No. 11. Robert Fowler vs. John Brown.
No. 14. Alex. C. Lohr vs. Wm. Curry.
No. 18. John McMahon vs Fort Pitt Coal Company.
No. 23. Elizabeth Magraw vs. Patrick McDermott's Administrators.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge Stowe.

In the case of Laughlin & Co. vs. Louis Moul et al. the jury rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiffs for the sum of $147 70.

Spencer & Gerrard vs. Irving Fire Insurance Company. Action to recover $5,000, the amount of a policy on the Phœnix Brewery, in the Ninth ward, which was destroyed by fire June 5, 1865. The defense alleged that the fire risk was increased after the policy of insurance had been issued, by distilling of whisky in the establishment. The case is still on trial.

DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge Hampton.

The jury in the case of Daniel Sweeney vs. Nicholas J. Bigley rendered a verdict in favor of defendants.

Wm. H. Brown vs. J. P. Haigh and George Gerhart. Action in replevin to recover the value of a coal barge seized by the governor during the war, and afterwards sold at Cairo and purchased by the defendants. After several witnesses had been examined the plaintiff took a non-suit.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judge Sterrett.

Yesterday morning, upon the opening of Court, Jacob Baltzell, whose trial on two indictments for felonious assault and battery upon his wife Rosa and his father-in-law, Henry Streng, had been commenced on Wednesday, withdrew his previous plea, and entered a plea of guilty. He was then remanded to jail for sentence.

Thomas Monroe was tried on an indictment charging him with the larceny of articles of clothing from the Soldiers' Home in the Ninth ward in December last. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, and defendant was discharged by proclamation.

John Campbell *alias* Wm. Adams, was arraigned on an indictment for robbing the Great Western Gun Works of J. H. Johnston, on Liberty street. The establishment was entered in January last, and among the articles stolen were two rifles valued at $135 and twelve revolvers worth $180. Campbell was arrested near Greensburg while attempting to dispose of a gun, and about one-half of the stolen property was found in his possession. Campbell plead guilty to the charge and was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in the Penitentiary for three years.

John Doran was indicted on three charges of larceny. Doran boarded with James Hanlon, Fifth ward, and one morning suddenly disappeared, taking with him, as alleged, forty-five dollars belonging to John Mooney, and some clothing belonging to John Hanlon and Patrick Cunningham, fellow-boarders. On the first charge he was acquitted, but plead guilty to the other two indictments. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year and six months.

Gerherdt Schmoll plead guilty to committing an assault and battery upon his wife, and was sentenced to pay a fine of fifteen dollars, the costs of prosecution, and to undergo an imprisonment of ten days in jail. He was also required to give bail in the sum of five hundred dollars to keep the peace.

John Schmittle was arranged on a charge of the larceny of clothing, and some ninety-eight dollars in money, from Henry Shaufner. The prosecutor and defendant boarded at Feldler's, in South Pittsburgh, and the articles stolen were taken from Shaffner's trunk, which was broken open. The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Henry Chapman and Cormack Dugan plead guilty to a charge of stealing a lot of watches and jewelry from Joseph Fritsch. Sentence deferred.

Archy Lawson, indicted for the larceny of an umbrella, valued at one dollar and seventy-five cents, from McClelland's store, was found guilty and sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment of thirty days in the county jail.

James Mulhearn, indicted for assault and battery, entered a plea of guilty, and was sentenced to the county jail for thirty days.

Ovid Rigby, David Rigby, Henry Murta and Gustave Dutt, were arraigned on a charge of breaking into Jas. Mack's house, on Second Fifth street, and stealing a quantity of articles. The jury, after a short absence, returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoners were remanded.

THE following letter in favor of Dr. Hunter's practice by inhalation, was handed us for publication, Mr. Wible, himself, calling at our office to express his conviction that he doubtless owed his life to Dr. Hunter's treatment. He certainly looked robust and hearty, and presented the very strongest kind of argument in its behalf. These are the right kind of sequels to the Doctor's practical and lucid views on the lungs, and their successful treatment:

PITTSBURGH, March 13, 1867.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I deem it a duty I owe to Dr. Robert Hunter, and the community of Pittsburgh and native dity—to state a few facts regarding the results of his treatment in my case, at a time when my life was considered by my physicians and friends in imminent danger. I had been afflicted with Bronchitis and Asthma for nine or ten years, and was continually growing worse. My breathing was so difficult that at times I thought I had reached my last breath. For three years I was obliged to sleep much of my time in a chair, sitting upright. My cough was distressing from its severity. Expectoration profuse, pain intense. In weight I was reduced from one hundred and seventy to one hundred and thirty pounds. In a word, I was as much reduced and as far gone as I could go and live. Under these circumstances, every ordinary mode of treatment having failed, I consulted Dr. Hunter in 1861, he being then on a visit to this city. Scarcely had I got home and in a conveyance, and was unable to walk alone up one flight of stairs to his office. In four days after the commencement of his treatment by inhalation and medicines prescribed for me, I was able to walk three miles; I continued under his treatment in all about three months, when I realized the gratifying fact that I was completely cured of a disease which had baffled every other effort. I have continued ever since to enjoy good health. My lungs have been sound and I have gained in weight until I weigh now one hundred and sixty pounds.

I attribute my restoration to health and many of my life to no earthly means but the remarkable treatment of my case by the direct and common sense method pursued by Dr. R. Hunter. As he is now on a visit to Pittsburgh, I am glad to be here to give such of my fellow-townsmen as may need the Doctor's services, this bit of experience on my part, hoping it may prove useful to them. Your obedient servant,

JOHN WIBLE.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[Before Mayor Morrison.]

LARCENY OF BRUSHES.

About three weeks since, six or seven dozen brushes were stolen from Weyman's store, on the corner of First and Middle streets, in the Third ward, Allegheny. Suspicion attached to a young man named John Kessonhouse, and officers Scott and Campbell started in search of him yesterday morning. They found him asleep in the garret of his father-in-law's dwelling in the Third ward. He stoutly resisted the attempt of the officers to arrest him, and it was not until after a desperate struggle, during which officer Scott's coat was partly torn off him, that Kessonhouse was conquered by the lock-up. He is in the tombs awaiting a hearing.

RAID BY THE NIGHT WATCH.

Mr. McGilvery, owner of a brick yard in the Second ward, Allegheny, near the Outer Depot, called upon Mayor Morrison on Wednesday, and asked that a descent be made on a lot of men who congregate about his brick yards at night, and act in a very disorderly manner, making the night hideous with their yells. In the great assemblage of the sons residing in that neighborhood, Captain Bowden, accompanied by a number of the night watch, made a raid on them at the brick yards on Wednesday night, and succeeded in arresting six men, named Isaac Williams, John Miller, George Cole, Michael Lewis, John Edwards and Wm. Dickson, whom they carried to the lock up. They were brought up for a hearing yesterday morning, but Mr. McGilvery not appearing, they were discharged upon promising not to visit that locality again after nightfall.

ARRESTED AND DISCHARGED.

Chief Long received a dispatch yesterday morning from Freeport asking him to arrest a man named George Brown, employed as an engineer on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, upon his arrival in Allegheny. He accordingly proceeded to the depot, and arrested Brown. Mr. Long then telegraphed back to Freeport, to ascertain what Brown was charged with. He was answered that it was for "cutting" a board bill of fifteen dollars, long boarded at the house of G. Tarr, in Freeport. Mayor Morrison deeming the case a trivial one, discharged Brown.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

FIGHT BETWEEN FEMALES.

Anna M. Shaw appeared yesterday and made an information against Catherine McLaughlin, for assault and battery. The parties occupy the same house on West street, in the Third ward, and Mrs. Shaw and Catherine is charged with having beaten and ill-treated Anna, by striking her in the face with a broom-handle, and pulling her hair. A warrant was issued for the defendant's arrest.

TWO CHARGES.

James Smiley was arrested yesterday on two charges—one for obtaining money under false pretense, and the other for surety of the peace, on oath of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Ann J. Grimes. The prosecutrix resides on Robinson street, Allegheny, and state that she visited Smiley's residence on Pine alley, on Tuesday, and while there gave to Smiley a five dollar note, which he pointed to have changed for her, and return it immediately. He went out with the note, but did not return. The accused was committed to jail for trial, in default of three hundred dollars bail in each case.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Louis Tackelberry was accused yesterday of assault and battery, in having knocked down John Work, and kicked him in the jaw. The alleged affair occurred in Lawrenceville yesterday morning. Cook resides on Liberty street, Lawrenceville, and Tackelberry on Allen street, in the same borough. A warrant was placed in an officer's hands for the arrest of the accused.

ENTERED BAIL.

Ann Gallagher, who was arrested on a process on Wednesday, for illegal liquor selling, yesterday gave bail for her appearance for trial, and was released. Michael McFarlin, committed to jail on Saturday, for larceny, also gave five hundred dollars bail, and was released.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

Joseph Fisher was committed to jail yesterday for thirty days, in default of the payment of fine and costs.

ROBBED IN A TAVERN.

On Wednesday night a man residing in Allegheny came to this city and after spending the night quite freely returned to Allegheny, and went into a drinking room in the Diamond. He had in his possession about fifty dollars in money. After taking a drink he sat down in a chair and fell asleep. When aroused at one of his slumbers he discovered that he had been robbed of all the money he had about him—forty-nine dollars and eighty-five cents. No clue whatever of the thief, as a matter of course.

POLICE APPOINTMENT.

David Elkin has resigned his position of First Lieutenant of the Allegheny night watch. Wm. McKain, formerly Chief of Police, has been appointed by the Police Committee of the City Councils to fill the vacancy.

Public Amusements.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.—The highly successful engagement of Edwin Adams, the accomplished gentleman and artiste, is rapidly drawing to a close. During his present visit he has appeared in a varied round of characters, and in all has sustained his well-earned reputation as one of the most distinguished of our young American actors. The large and fashionable audiences that have nightly greeted him is evidence sufficient of the firm hold he has upon the people of Pittsburgh, and he appreciates highly, we know, the estimation in which he is held. To-night he will take his farewell benefit, and presents for the occasion a doubly attractive bill—"Enoch Arden" and "Wild Oats" which, together with his popularity, will crowd the spacious auditorium of the Opera House. His friends contemplated tendering him a formal complimentary benefit, but circumstances are such that he cannot remain longer in the city. They will, therefore, avail themselves of the opportunity afforded to-night, and we look for a crowded audience. On Monday evening Mr. Adams will commence an engagement at Cleveland; from thence he goes to Buffalo and Philadelphia, and concludes his season at Chicago, whence he returns to his summer residence at Long Branch, where he will recuperate his wasted energies and prepare for another tour.

VARIETIES.—Fred. Aims is about to retire from the management of the Varieties Theater, and will this evening take a farewell benefit. A very attractive bill is presented, the entire company and a number of volunteers taking part in the entertainment. Mr. Aims has been a popular manager, and will not be forgotten this evening by those whom he has so successfully endeavored to please.

GERMAN THEATER.—This evening, Mr. O. V. Hoym will make his fifth appearance at the Academy of Music, when will be presented for the first time in this city, the sensational play "Heart and Dollar." The Pittsburgh Turners will also give an exhibition of their feats this evening, which will add much to the interest of the entertainment.

COTTON CARPET CHAIN, all colors, at Thompson's Brush and Notion Store, 240 Liberty street.

A LARGE and elegant assortment of Gent's Linen Shirt Fronts at Murdock & Putnam's, 72 Fifth street.

STONE GLAZE CLAY, Wood and Gum Pipes, at Thompson's, No. 240 Liberty street.

HEAVY CONTRACT.—The Water Committee of the City Councils have awarded the contract for furnishing water pipe to Mr. Wm. Smith, of the National Foundry, in the Ninth ward. The contract will amount to between fifty and sixty thousand dollars.

SCRUBBING Brushes, White Wash Brushes, at Thompson's, 240 Liberty street, Brush Store.

WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.—The Company invite every one interested in life insurance to examine its non-participating rates of premium which are lower than those of any company in the world. Full information of the good merits of the Company given by James A. McCaffrey, agent, No. 11 Hand street, Pittsburgh.

FISHING TACKLE of all kinds at Thompson's Brush and Notion Store, 240 Liberty street.

INDIAN HERB DOCTOR.—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in informing you that your medicine has been the means of saving my life. I have been troubled with a bad cough, spitting blood, pain in the back and breast, weakness, nervousness, &c., so bad that no medicine which I could procure did me any good until I applied to you. I am now perfectly restored.

Miss SARAH WIGLE,
Livermore, Westmoreland county, Pa.
The Doctor's office is No. 194 Liberty street.

SOMETHING NEW.—Tucker's Musical String Top is always wound up. Call and see them at J. Linnenbrink's, Rochester, Pa.

APPOINTMENT CONFIRMED.—The appointment of Daniel E. Nevin to the position of Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-third District, was confirmed yesterday by the United States Senate. Mr. Nevin has been connected with the office for several years, and is well qualified to discharge the duties of the position. His appointment will give general satisfaction to the citizens of the District.

THE shivering victims of Fever and Ague, who freeze to-day, to burn to-morrow, might have been exempted from their present trials had they availed themselves of the timely and safeguard against all malarious diseases, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. But if it is too late for prevention it is not too late for cure. A single bottle of this powerful herbal tonic will stop the paroxysms, and a brief course of it will restore the patient to vigorous health. The prudent and thoughtful, however, who would rather forestall disease than wait for its assaults, will resort to this sure defense against intermittent and remittent fevers at the commencement of the season when they prevail. Now is the time to forearm the system against fever and ague, bilious remittent and dyspepsia—diseases which are often engendered, and always aggravated, by the chills and damps of winter and early spring.

Shakspeare on Intercalments.—The Bard of Avon tells us that the "sun in March doth nourish Argues," and the remark is as true now as it was fifty hundred years ago. But, fortunately, in these modern days, March Argues can be prevented. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, in a single week, will put the system in a condition to resist every species of intermittent fever. Or, if there is a predisposition to billiousness and dyspepsia, this unequaled regulator and invigorator will just as certainly prevent that. All the disorders common to the season of fogs and frosts may be held in check by this great antidote. They may also be ejected from the system, after they have made a lodgement there, by its persevering use. It is therefore moral insanity for any family to be without it.

MARRIED:

PRINCE—HILL—At New Castle, Pa., March 12, 1867, by Rev. J. C. Schaeffer, Mr. CHARLES S. PRINCE and Miss JENNIE E. HILL, eldest daughter of John Hill, Esq.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
Sewing Machines
ARE THE BEST.
Call and see them in operation at SUMNER & CO'S
27 Fifth street.

BAR, TANK AND SHEET IRON.
GRAFF, BYERS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BAR, TANK AND SHEET IRON,
HAMMERED RAILROAD AXLES,
GAS PIPE,
For Conveying Steam, Water and Gas.
ALSO,
OIL WELL TUBING,
HAMMERED IRON FOR
OIL WELL TOOLS.
WAREHOUSE:
98 WATER AND 122 FIRST ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
mh21

MARVIN'S CRACKERS.
ARE NOW CONSIDERED
Superior to any others in Market.
S. S. MARVIN,
LATE R. & J. DAVIS,
No. 91 LIBERTY STREET, foot of Fourth.

FEBRUARY, 1867.
WE OPEN TO-DAY
OUR NEW STOCK OF
CARPETS,
Comprising the Best Patterns made in
Ingrain, Three-Ply,
AND
English Tapestry Brussels,
Which we now offer at Wholesale and Retail, at the LOWEST PRICES SINCE THE WAR.
McFARLAND & COLLINS,
Nos. 71 and 73 FIFTH STREET, Second Floor, over Henry Miner's Book Store. coe*

1867. SPRING. 1867.
Just Received.
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, MILLINER and STRAW GOODS,
The FINEST and CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT in the city.
ABEL & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
NO. 54 ST. CLAIR STREET.

ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE.
OVER 12,000 NOW IN USE.
BOWDOIN & GIBSON, Agents,
24 Fifth street.
TH,8

SEWING MACHINES.
GET AN ELLIPTIC OR AN ÆTNA.
They sare the best. BOWDOIN & GIBSON,
TH,8 24 Fifth street.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets,
Bankers and Brokers,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, United States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
jed

TO HOLDERS OF 7-30'S.
Having made special arrangements with JAY COOKE & CO., our correspondents, we are prepared to convert SEVEN-THIRTIES into
5-20 Bonds of 1865,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS ON HAND FOR DELIVERY.
IRA B. McVAY & CO., Bankers,
COR. OF FOURTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 14, 1867.

The many recent instances of frauds and defalcations committed by individuals hitherto high in the confidence of banks has elicited a good deal of critical remark from financial writers of the press. There is no denying but the National Banking Law is framed after the most approved experience in banking, and it is as near perfect as possible to make it. But it is a want of the observance of the law in many particulars that brings ruin and bankruptcy to many of these institutions. Attention has often been called to the fact that many banks in violation of the spirit of the law, were using their funds at a distance from home at a rate of interest higher than the law allowed, and that other banks were speculating in Government securities and in gold, also in violation of law. It is common with some of the country banks when drawn on for balances due, of shirking the payment by answering with a draft on some other country banks, and that in turn by a draft on another country bank, and it is also well known that all the banks do not hold the required reserve of greenbacks always on hand. The temptation of a profit on what the bank considers a safe operation is frequently too strong to be resisted, when the paper is good, loans made, and a memorandum or security of some kind, sufficient to "swear by," is left for the time being in its place. These loose practices are beginning to tell in financial wrecks scattered all around us, and in a general and growing distrust of the whole banking system. We know that several of the old banks in this city express themselves in decided opposition to these criminally reckless practices, that, beginning in speculation, ends too frequently in crime and severe loss, if not bankruptcy, but with little avail, in effecting a correction. We have already published a list somewhat in extenso of individual defaulting bank officers, all divulged within the last week or ten days, that are supposed to include losses of not less than two and a half million of dollars. An enumeration runs as follows: First—National Bankat Meredith, New York, failed; cause, speculations of the President. Second—National Bank of Hudson failed; cause, speculations of Cashier. Third—First National Bank of Newtonville; Mass., lost twice its capital; cause, speculations of the Cashier. Fourth—Mechanics' National Bank, Baltimore; defalcation $250,000 by book-keeper and paying teller. Fifth—State Bank of Rochester; defalcation $600,000; cause, speculations of the Cashier. "Thus bad begins and worse is left behind." There is no safety or security for the shareholder, or the public, who are creditors of the bank, when the individual in charge of it by a bank is winked at. The officer, whose cupidity and desire for gain is greater than his regard for law, is unfit to longer enjoy the confidence of stockholders, and should be immediately displaced. To the public discovery of any impropriety in this respect, there should be frequent and close scrutiny by examiners competent to the task. Irregularities in banking are not eliminated by the mere profit to particular institutions, but the larger the first profits usually the shorter the road to ruin. One great success emboldens to the commission of a second, and so forth, until a final and disastrous crash occurs with the wreck of all. Such sales were as follows: Wheat very firm and inquired for, the supply being pretty well exhausted. The last sales reported were winter red at $2 86@2 90; good to prime amber at $2 90@2 95; white at $2 85, and 200 bush spring at $2 65, an advance. Corn was dull; the supply exceeds the demand; sales 278 bush, at elevator, at 70c. Rye firm; sales 200 bush at $1 15@1 16. Barley quiet and unchanged per bush. Barley steady at 95@$1 00 per bush.

APPLES.—Not very active; the receipts were 173 bbls. The sales were 120 bbls at $3 per bbl, as per quality.

BACON.—The market was steady, with a fair jobbing demand; shoulders 10c, ribbed sides 11½c; clear 12c; sugar cured hams 16c per lb.

DRIED BEEF—Sold in a regular way at 20@22c per lb.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

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—The New York Stock quotations received by S. S. Bryan show very little change.

Gold	134½
U. S. Bonds, 1881	109½
U. S. Bonds, 5-20's, 1862	107½
U. S. Bonds, 5-20's, 1865	105½
U. S. Bonds, 5-20's, 1865, new	105½
U. S. Bonds, 7-30's	105¾
Michigan Southern	73
Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne	87½
P., F. Wayne & Chicago	93
Reading	97
Chicago & North Western	74½
Chicago & North Western preferred	84½
New York Central	93½

MINING STOCKS.

Gregory	11¾
Caleb & Mount	4½
Quarry Hill	3½
Pine	4½
Corydon	3½
Ophir	6½
New	6½
Smith & Parmelee	6½

—There are no good reasons for a new and further decline of prices at the present juncture of affairs. The new Congress does not evince the slightest disposition to interfere with financial affairs, nor is there any further legislation on the subject expected at present. A steady increase in business of all descriptions is confidently anticipated by the oldest and most experienced judges of financial and commercial affairs. In the securities dealt in at our board there has been a gradual decline since the beginning of last winter, brought about principally by the heavy operations in gold, and also in our national financial policy. These fears have not been realized, and all grounds for them have vanished for the present. The general supposition is that the prices of securities are at as low as they will be, and that the coming changes in the market will all be for the better. These bright anticipations are reasonable, and will probably be realized as the spring advances.

—The holders and actual owners of the Stock of the Michigan Southern Road are reminded that the books of transfer will close in a few weeks, preliminary to the annual election of Directors, which will take place at Toledo in the last week in April. As the control of the property and the distribution of its earnings will probably be made a subject of sharp contest, and the ruling majority in the present direction, if possible, turned out, the advocates of this change will do well to have their stock in their own names, or the names of their own or other Brokers whose proxies they can certainly control.

—A case of interest to commission merchants was decided in Chicago recently. The defendant was instructed to sell for the plaintiff a lot of wheat at a certain figure, seller's option, ten days, plaintiff putting up a margin. A few days after the sale was made, wheat advanced almost enough to swallow up the margin. The defendant called on plaintiff for more margin, which he refused to put up. The defendant then filled the "option" by producing the wheat, at a loss to the plaintiff. Subsequently, and before the option had expired, wheat suffered a material decline. The plaintiff sues to recover his probable gain. The Court has decided in substance that he holds the plea is not good, as the evidence shows that the custom of "filling in" at the "running out of margins" is universal among the commission merchants of that city. Chicago Post.

—The Detroit *Post*, speaking of the central system of selling grain, says:

We give as a rule by which buyers and sellers can make their own calculations. The standard weight of wheat per bushel is 60 lbs; corn and rye 56 lbs; oats 32 lbs; barley 48 lbs. The price per bushel being given, to find the price per cental multiply the price per bushel by 100 and divide by the number of pounds in a bushel. For instance, at $1 50 per bushel for wheat, what is the price per cental?—150x100—15,000÷60—$2 50—Ans. If Peas or Corn be the basis, multiply the price per bushel by 100 and divide by the number of pounds in a bushel. Example: At $2 50 per bushel, what is the price per cental?—250x100—25,000÷56—$1 50, price per bushel. Our readers will save much time while the new system is becoming familiarized, if they will cut this article out and keep it in a handy place for a few days. The above rule is so simple and so easy that people will soon become acustomed to the new method.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY EVENING, March 14, 1867.

BUSINESS, since our last, was not very active. As a general thing sales were on a limited scale. Buyers don't appear to have much confidence in the present prices. They purchase accordingly. Outsiders are again falling, with plenty of water left to float a man-of-war. Flour—The market was firm, with a good trade demand, at prices that were current for some days past. The receipts were not large but sufficient to meet the present wants of the jobbing trade. The export demand has fallen off. Bacon was steady, with a fair inquiry for lots for local purposes. The receipts from smokehouse are increasing. We notice limited dispositions of country cured meats, which are readily disposed of at full market prices. Grain—The market continues in a very unsettled state. The receipts have fallen off, with a light stock on hand. Wheat was scarce, and found ready purchasers at full rates.

PHILADELPHIA.

Iron—Pig Metal continues dull at the decline. Sales of No. 1 at full $48 @ ton; No. 2 at $42@44, and 2,000 tons of Glendon forge at $40 @ ton. Scotch Pig moved slowly at $56@57. Manufactured Iron is fairly inquired for, but the demand is limited. Sales of American railroad bars at $85@85; English do. at $80@90, and Swedes bars at $95@100 @ ton.

Petroleum—The demand is limited, and prices are lower. Small sales of crude are reported at 19@19½c; 8,000 barrels refined in bond at 25@26c for export, and 27@28c for future delivery. Free oil sells in a small way at 49@50c @